

J. H. Davis
4 Crane Court
Fleet Street

THE NONCONFORMIST.

"The dissidence of dissent and the protestantism of the protestant religion."

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ECCLESIASTICAL AFFAIRS.

FALLACIES LURKING UNDER THE TERM "CHURCH."

WE have an indistinct glimmering of having somewhere read in our younger days—we believe in a book of vanity, but displaying great intellectual power withal, yclept "Arabian Nights"—of a certain genius who could dwell in a bottle, or occupy the space of a mountain, at will. We should imagine, but that the writer was a genuine Mussulman, that he intended to present his readers with a pleasant type of the term "church." No descriptive title in use amongst us at the present day is more elastic. At times it would appear to represent a small body, say two or three, of believing men. Occasionally it stands for the bench of bishops. Usually, in connexion with the subject of church property, it comprehends the whole body of the clergy; and, when argument requires a further expansion of the term, it can be made to embrace the entire nation. Sometimes it means a thing, sometimes a community of men. Now it stands for a fiction of the imagination, and anon for a substantial edifice. It would seem to be the legitimate representative of anything, or nothing, according to the convenience of the party employing it.

We have no objection to this various use of the word under consideration, provided that the writer does not shuffle his cards. The utmost confusion has been introduced into discussions upon ecclesiastical topics, by the practice of playing off this title sometimes in one sense, at others in a very different one. Of this species of sophistry the *Church Intelligencer* has largely availed himself, and, by a sort of *hocus-pocus* use of the word "church," has contrived to give his articles an appearance of argument.

We believe the *Church Intelligencer* himself would start with astonishment at the shrunken and shrivelled appearance of his reasonings, were he only compelled to define the term in question, and rigidly to adhere to his definition throughout his entire course. As we shrewdly suspect he will never be guilty of so much honesty, we shall considerably relieve him of the necessity. And now "mark how plain a tale shall put him down."

The substance of the *Church Intelligencer's* argument is this. The holy apostolical church of Christ existed in this kingdom hundreds of years anterior to popery itself. To it, tithes were given by the civil power, and in favour of it bequests made, long before Henry VIII. or Edward VI., were heard of. From the first it has been the church of England, or the church in England, or the English church; consequently, the property which it enjoys, it enjoys in its own right; and, therefore, the appropriation of such property to civil purposes, would be worse than robbery, it would be downright sacrilege.

By the "church of England" existing prior to popery, he means, if he understands himself, certain congregations of professed christians, unconnected with the state, holding fast, for the most part, the doctrines of the apostles, possessing no legal claim to tithes, and supporting themselves, as all primitive churches were wont, by the voluntary contributions of christian disciples. Upon the aggregate of these religious communities scattered up and down through various parts of the kingdom, he claps the designation "church of England," and forthwith exclaims, "See here the venerable antiquity of our holy mother church." It does not seem to occur to this writer, that if these societies of believers are fitly represented by this title, no valid reason exists why it may not be appropriated by the numerous churches of methodists, independents, baptists, and other denominations of our own day. They are christian bodies, they hold evangelical doctrines, they are unconnected with the state, and they exist in England; and, if the protestant episcopal church derive her claims to property from these societies who transmitted none, equally valid would be the claim of every christian congregation in these realms.

Passing forward from remote antiquity, we come to the mission of Augustine. We have now a new order of things. Troops of clergy subject to the Roman pontiff take spiritual possession of the kingdom, and the church of which they may be said to constitute the body, the head of which was the pope, partly supersedes, partly absorbs the christian societies planted here and there before their arrival. Their master, the legitimate successor of St. Peter, establishes an ecclesiastical chair at Canterbury—appoints its occupants, and receives their homage. By working upon the superstitious fears of one of the vilest, and one of the weakest of monarchs, this new clerical body obtained a decree for tithes. The church is established, and wears the title—"church of England."

In the former case the term comprehended a few christian communities, nowise associated with the state—in the latter, a host of clergy sent hither by Rome, and under papal control. We argue, that if the protestant episcopal church does not hold its property by virtue of an act of parliament, the funds it now enjoys belong of right to the Roman catholics—and we are told that "the church" existed in these realms long prior to popery itself. We go back to examine how the claims of our present establishment spring out of the ante-papal church; and when we urge that tithes were not bestowed upon it, we are led forward to decrees of Offa and Ethelwulf, made in favour of a church which supplanted the elder one. Now we wish to have one thing or another. The title to the property is either derived from the constellation of voluntary churches which shone upon our land before popery was established, or from the decrees obtained from the state by the papal clergy. If from the former, why quote the decrees? if from the latter, why pretend to a right prior to them? We are reminded strongly of the dexterity of those sons of wit, who abstract current coin of the realm from the pockets of liege subjects of her Majesty, by shuffling a pea from one thimble to another, and practising upon the simplicity of spectators. The pea stands for property, and the thimbles represent churches. We guess that it is to be found first under this, then under that, but no! we are always wrong. It comes not from statutory enactment—it comes not from the Roman church—it comes not from the ancient Anglican bodies—and yet, at need, it is found under each of them. What are we to do? First, this is the church—then, this is not the church but that—in short everything is the church by which property may be secured. The whole trick consists in playing off the various meanings of the word, "church of England."

What is the "church of England" but the nation viewed in relation to spiritual things? The national church and the nation are co-extensive, and made up of the same individuals. This is the theory of an establishment. By what right, human or divine, do the clergy constitute themselves "the church," and pretend, in virtue of being so, to be sole legal possessors of ecclesiastical funds? Were every one of them to die to-morrow, what right does any individual, or body of individuals, except the state, hold to tithes? Who would be defrauded, were the state to appropriate them? What man could complain that he had been robbed by the tyranny of the state? And if none, then what difference does it make, whether the clergy die all at once, or only one by one, as to the justice or injustice of this resumption of funds by the state? The *Intelligencer* tells us the church would be deprived of her own. Now let the *Intelligencer* just toss the term overboard, and inform us who are the men, singly, or in an associated capacity, that would be deprived of their own, supposing the proceeds of every benefice, upon the death of its present incumbent, should be diverted to civil purposes, after allowing the patron reasonable compensation. Things do not claim tithes, but men do. To what men do they of right belong? and whence did those men obtain their rights? Until our adversary answers this, we beg to hand him over for cross examination to our able correspondent, "A Wesleyan dissenter," whose letter we have just at this moment opportunely received.

THE "CHURCH INTELLIGENCER."

IN the preceding article we have redeemed the pledge we gave this paper, a fortnight since. It will be seen from the article contained in our selections from the press, extracted from the columns of our adversary's last number, that, with affected self-complacency, he has abandoned the subject of church property, and betaken himself to what he understands far better—boasting and abuse. With this number we also take our leave of the question, unless, indeed, we are furnished with much better reasons for pursuing it than any we have yet picked up from the *Church Intelligencer*.

The advocate, we must admit, has been eminently worthy of the cause he undertook to defend. Ridiculous assumptions of superiority, but ill sustained by actual performance—jeune grammatical criticisms, which prove that if he can quote Latin he does not understand English—misinterpretations and misapplications of our language, which can only be ascribed to low cunning or to sheer stupidity—cowardice that could withhold our articles from his readers, conjoined with meanness that could represent to them that he had answered everything of importance, when whole trains of argument which he cannot answer have been passed by in silence—perpetual accusations brought against us of shuffling, evasion, looseness of statement, and audacity in making assertions which

admit of no proof, when the evidence we have tendered has been chiefly historical, and such as it is he dares not place it before his readers—if these be indications of the better cause, then we will allow he has by far the best of it. We had hoped for an abler and a fairer antagonist. It affords us no pleasure to break flies on the wheel—much less, dirt-flies.

If any of our readers, who have seen both his articles and ours from the commencement of this controversy, will point out to us wherein we could have acted more openly, more honestly, more fairly than we have done, we will both thank them for their information and act upon it in future. If the *Church Intelligencer*, in the spirit of friendly but manly antagonism, instead of windy inflation and vulgar trickery, will meet us as we desire to meet him, on any one topic of dispute between us, we shall be happy to prolong the encounter. But we decline any engagement with those who are afraid to do us justice, and who can only appear to make out their case by detaching passages from their connexion, and giving them a sense which that connexion repudiates. Let truth be the aim of the *Intelligencer*, and truthfulness the spirit in which he seeks to attain it, and we shall be always ready to measure our strength with him. In the art of making the worse appear the better cause we profess not to be skilled. We have no party predilections to sustain—no paltry prejudices to flatter. We stand by our principles because we believe them to be in accordance with God's word. We will not be drawn into a mere contest of stratagem and device, and we therefore retire to pursue that course we had entered upon before we were interrupted by the *Church Intelligencer*. And now, if it suits him, let him do as he has done before—let him, like a barn-door cock, after having been whipped round and round the farm yard, upon the retirement of his castigator, perch upon the top of his dunghill, clap his wings, and crow victory.

BIBLE MONOPOLY.

WE beg to refer the attention of our readers to the concluding letter of Mr Childs on the history of the bible monopoly question, the last paragraph of which contains an important suggestion, and merits a few lines of editorial comment.

That the conference at Manchester will have enough upon their hands, we can well believe. The ministers, however, who attend that meeting, will not we trust be unwilling to bear in mind, that as no similar opportunity for extensive usefulness will be likely to offer itself to them during their life-time, so it should be with each of them a matter of trembling solicitude, to avail themselves of it to the utmost, and do without scruple and without fear, the work which providence appears to impose upon them. Such a weight of moral influence we do not expect to see again collected. The object of the conference is distinctly defined—but it remains with those who will be members of it to ask themselves, whether, after that object has been attained, the machinery must necessarily be broken up, when its immense powers might be beneficially applied, at no increase of expense, at scarcely any sacrifice of time, and without any interference with the main objects in view, to get rid of a monopoly, kindred in character with the corn-laws, but more desolating in effect—we mean the monopoly of spiritual food—of the bible.

Every argument which applies against restrictions on the importation of food applies with tenfold force against exclusive printing of the word of God. The few and feeble reasons which are put forth in favour of the first monopoly do not hold good in favour of the last. If our ministers ought (and we believe they ought) to care for the temporal interests of the poor, so far as to step out of their ordinary sphere with a view to obtain for them cheap bread; then, *a fortiori*, they are under obligation to manifest anxious concern for their spiritual well-being, and within the range of their special duties, to attempt to secure for needy millions cheap bibles. A memorial to her Majesty, expressing the sentiments and prayer of such a convocation as that about to be gathered at Manchester, could not fail of producing a deep impression upon the Sovereign's mind. Whether it should succeed or fail, however, is not the real question. Here is an opportunity for good—is it to be seized or abandoned? Why should it not be turned to account? What objection which can be urged against the entertainment of this question, would not be a mere hair in the balance against the possible advantages that might accrue? No harm can result from bringing the question forward—incalculable good may be secured. At all events, our ministers may thus prove to the world that if, by the sufferings of destitute myriads, they are impelled to enter the field of politics, they do not forget religion whilst there; but rejoice, so soon as the work is done which has a reference only to time, to hasten, with the powers they have concentrated upon this especial object, to grapple with evils which have a bearing upon eternity. Thus will they show that if they cannot forget they are men, neither can they lose sight of the fact that they are ministers of the gospel.

THE LEICESTER VOLUNTARY CHURCH SOCIETY.

WE copy the following from the *Church Intelligencer*, as a specimen of the dirt in which that organ delights to revel. It is inserted with three or four paragraphs of the same order, under the head of "Brownism."

"The Voluntary Church Association is in pecuniary difficulties, and thus gives a practical proof of the heartiness of these dissenters in their great cause. We do not wonder indeed that many of the dissenting societies are in debt and difficulty, for considering their multitude—for the dissenters can do nothing without a society or a committee—and taking into account the comparative poverty of their sect, which is almost entirely composed of the second-rate, middle, and of the lower classes, how can it be otherwise? Many of the dissenters give money to the objects of their respective sects,

which they want to pay their honest debts or supply necessities to their families."

The information which, with his characteristic falsehood, the editor has sneakily perverted to answer his purpose, was obtained, we suppose, from our paper. The title he gives to the society is designed to produce upon his reader's minds the impression that this is a general, and not a local association. The spirited efforts which have been made at Leicester are of course concealed; the fact that the dissenters of that town invite co-operation, is set down, at once, as proof that dissenting principles are now regarded with general indifference; and the sneer about the poverty of the nonconformists, leads one to suspect that poverty and affluence are, in the *Intelligencer's* opinion, the opposite poles of real worth. The poor wretches who "cannot pay their debts or supply necessities to their families," are rich enough to be fleeced by a rapacious priesthood—and the "purple and fine linen" occupants of church pews, who fancy they must just give their sanction to the claims of Christ, in order to render them sufficiently respectable, have no objection to compel the abject and destitute dissenters to purchase their comforts, and deck their parson, and furnish their sacramental table in the house of God. The *Church Intelligencer* need be under no alarm. The Leicester Voluntary Church Society, whose debt has but recently been contracted, will discharge all just demands upon it without resorting to legal plunder—and if he pities the poverty of the meeting-going folk, he might show his compassion by advocating their release from the burden of church rates. It is hard to be poor, and to be robbed too—but poverty, robbery, and insult, all at once, are really "too bad." "Spare us—oh! spare us!"

A numerous meeting of ratepayers was held at the West Hackney Church, on Thursday last, to pass the churchwardens' accounts, and make a new rate for the ensuing year, the rector, the Rev. E. Birch, in the chair. A long discussion on the churchwardens' accounts took place, Mr. Scoble and other gentlemen contending that the new church building acts, under the authority of which the parish of West Hackney was formed into a separate rectory, distinctly confine the rate to the repair of the sacred edifice, which formed but a very small item in the expenditure. Mr. Dennison, on the other side, produced the opinion of Dr. Lushington, that it was competent to a majority of the vestry to make a rate for all purposes connected with the performance of divine worship. Ultimately the accounts were allowed to pass without opposition. The churchwardens, without any observations from themselves or their friends, then proposed a new rate of 2½d. in the pound. In opposition to this Mr. Miall (late of Leicester), exposed the inconsistency of attempting to uphold a religion of peace and charity by the agency of the beadle, the broker, magistrate's summonses, and distress-warrants; and concluded an able, temperate, and eloquent address with proposing, as an amendment, "That it is the opinion of this meeting compulsory payments in support of religion are calculated rather to dishonour than to serve it; that the enforcement of such rates in this parish has hitherto been productive of discord and ill-feeling among the ratepayers: that therefore the meeting adjourn the consideration of the proposed rate for twelve months, and in doing so, they cannot but express their strong disapprobation of the course adopted by the parish authorities of Hackney in making demand of the poor-rate out of the usual time, thereby disfranchising a large portion of the ratepayers." This amendment was seconded by Mr. Pennington, and supported by Mr. C. Green. On a show of hands it was carried by a majority of 90 to 31. The churchwardens then demanded a poll, which immediately commenced, and proceeded during the day; and closed on Friday at five o'clock; when a large number of ratepayers assembled at the church to hear the result of the poll. The chairman declared the numbers to be as follows:—for the rate 206 votes by 150 persons; for the amendment, or against the rate, 332 votes by 316 persons; giving a majority against the rate of 126 votes and 166 persons. The business having concluded Mr. F. Clark proposed and Mr. J. Scoble seconded a vote of thanks to the chairman, observing that nothing could have been more gentlemanly and impartial than the conduct of the chairman; and that no contest could have been carried on in better temper or in a more becoming way. The motion was carried unanimously. The chairman in returning thanks added his testimony to the good feeling exhibited throughout the proceedings and declared the meeting dissolved.

A respectable inhabitant of West Hackney has just had his son sent home from school, with a letter from the master expressing his regret that, out of deference to the wishes of the parents of other scholars, he is compelled to decline the further education of the child. Two boys, the master says, have been already taken from his school, and the removal of others is threatened if the heterodox pupil remain. One of the objectors is understood to be the rector, who has on more than one occasion exhibited great soreness on account of the part taken by the father in opposition to church-rates.

A vestry meeting to lay a church-rate was held at the parish church, Cheltenham, on Thursday last which was very numerously attended. A rate of one halfpenny in the pound was asked for, which was met by an amendment "that no church-rate be allowed." On a division the amendment was carried by a majority of 30 to 1. Before the amendment was proposed the rev. chairman (Mr. Close,) threatened any who might oppose the rate with the terrors of the ecclesiastical court, assuring them that their names should be taken down, and citations applied for forthwith.

The Rev. Thomas Mann, of the independent chapel, West Cowes, appeared before the magistrates at Newport, Isle of Wight, on Friday last, in answer to a summons, to pay 4s. 2d. church rate. The Rev. gentleman addressed the court at considerable length on the injustice of forced payments in support of religion, and as inimical to the principles and spirit of the New Testament. Mr. Thomas Cooke, the chairman, a unitarian, said the magistrates did not sit there to make the law, but to administer it; and therefore they were compelled to proceed against him for the recovery of the rate, and a warrant must issue to levy for the amount. On the same day Mr. Edward Harris,

mercantile and tailor, had a warrant executed on him for two church rates, 3s. 4d. and 7s., when a large bundle of stockings was seized and valued by an appraiser at a guinea, which Mr. Harris paid without the goods being taken off the premises.

The intentions of the ecclesiastical commissioners for England with respect to augmentations of poor benefices not appearing to be yet generally understood, we are authorised to state that, having carefully considered how the limited amount of funds at present at their disposal may be best distributed, the commissioners have found it necessary to confine their augmentations, in the first instance, to a particular class of benefices; and they have resolved to recommend to her Majesty in council the granting, out of the annual proceeds of suspended canonries in cathedral and collegiate churches now accruing to them, such augmentations as may be requisite to secure an average annual net income of 150l. to the incumbent of every benefice or church with cure of souls (viz., being either a parish church, or a church or chapel with a district legally assigned), having a population amounting to 2000, and being in the patronage of the crown, of any archbishop or bishop, dean and chapter, dean, archdeacon, prebendary, or other dignitary or officer in any cathedral or collegiate church, or of any rector or vicar; the commissioners, nevertheless, reserving to themselves a right to abstain from recommending such augmentation in any case in which, from special circumstances, they shall be of opinion that it is not at present expedient to do so. And the commissioners are also ready to receive, for future consideration, any offer of a benefaction, to meet an augmentation out of the funds at their disposal, to any benefice, whether in public or private patronage, having a like amount of population, and an average annual net income below 200l.—*Times*.

CORRESPONDENCE.

BIBLE MONOPOLY.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

Bungay, August 6, 1841.

SIR,—Aware that the excitement of the elections would prevent any attention being paid to the conclusion of my narrative of the progress by which the Scotch Bible Monopoly was abolished, I have refrained from troubling you on the subject, until that excitement should abate. My last letter dated May 31, appeared in the *Nonconformist*, No. 8; to that I refer such of your readers as take any interest in the free circulation of the scriptures, and invite them to accompany me to the end of the story.

That letter brought the subject to the first examination of Dr. Thomson, on the 17th of April, 1837, when events had taken such a course as rendered it necessary for expectants, as well as the holders of monopoly in Scotland, to throw off all disguise, and to declare openly, that it was essential for the correctness and the cheapness of the scriptures that there should be a privileged printer; hence, notwithstanding the strong evidence of Mr. Church, the comptroller of the government stationary office, who proved that the former investigation had saved enormous sums to the country; persons, otherwise of most respectable character, were found to offer their evidence to the committee, and declare, that if the printing could be confined to a small number of individuals, they could put a lower price upon bibles;—that there was reason to apprehend, if the patent were abolished, bibles would not be so accurate as at present;—that they thought more attention was paid under the monopoly, than would probably be paid to some editions if the printing were thrown entirely open;—that they thought the king's printers and the universities, had their characters more at stake than some of the parties who might print the bible;—that the home printers would not be able to compete with the large establishments;—that, in fact, by limiting the printing to one person in Scotland, and admitting competition with England only, a cheaper bible would probably be produced;—and, to crown the whole, that they had understood the king's printer's profits were not large. Others, again, ventured to assert that the calculations made by myself and others, in 1831, were in a great degree fallacious; while Mr. Parker of Oxford, equally anxious to secure the perpetuity of the English monopoly, proved that between the years 1831 and 1837, reductions in the price of bibles in England had taken place, amounting to from 25 to 50 per cent., and it was well known to the public that acts of parliament had been reduced above half.

When the evidence had been completed in July 1837, such an impression was made on the minds of dissenters in Scotland, as led Dr. Thomson in a letter to me to say, "the people of Scotland will never rest now till their object be obtained," and yet, so effectually depressing was the influence of the government and of its organs, employed in repressing all popular effort, with the cry that by attempting any improvement the whigs would be turned out and the tories come in, that, before the end of 1838, even the dissenters of Scotland became apparently indifferent to the subject of the monopoly; and it was with great difficulty the Scotch Secession Synod, and the Scottish dissenters generally, could be roused to the consideration of the danger which awaited them. Mr. Hume, ever watchful, and anxious for the free printing and circulation of the scriptures, wrote me at this time, expressing his regret that so little interest was then shown in Scotland on the subject; informing me that if the apathy continued the church authorities there would succeed in getting the printing of the bible, and that immediate efforts were essential to prevent it. It was not, however, till the spring of 1839, when the attempt was actually made to give to the General Assembly and the four universities of Scotland the control of the printing of the scriptures, that the dissenters became alive to their position; they then saw whither their apathy had led them; meetings were convened, the Secession Synod met, at once a deputation was dispatched to London, and, by the skill and integrity of that deputation, the train was laid by which the monopoly was finally abolished.

I could not describe the labour with which my friend Dr. Thomson sought out, and set in action every available instrument of help; and although to the last, where he justly looked for friends and helpers, he often found open or disguised foes, yet in spite of all obstacles, and almost single handed, he pursued the subject right fearlessly to the end; he sought out and informed Scotch members of parliament, and at length brought such a power to bear on the government, as proved to Lord John Russell it would be unsafe any longer to trifle with the subject; and thus, after all attempts had failed to allay the public feeling, to evade the watchfulness of Mr. Hume, and neutralize the energetic movements of Dr. Thomson, the patent was finally abolished in July, 1839.

When this had been accomplished, it was instructive to watch the proceedings and the temper of some who had been false, or intentionally ineffective friends. Some blamed Dr. Thomson for consenting to the supervising government Board, and charged him with breach of trust towards his constituents, alleging that they would never have accepted abolition of the monopoly on such terms. Then came the parties claiming to have been helpers, who had impeded the work with all their weight so long as there was a prospect that the patent would be continued; amongst whom the

Patriot newspaper stood prominently forward, to claim, for its editor's Religious Freedom Society, the honour of having employed part of its labours in assisting to abolish the Scotch bible monopoly.

Knowing of old the tactics of these *Patriot* gentlemen, I was but little astonished at their making such a claim; a claim which Dr. Thomson thus disposed of, in a letter to myself. "The Religious Freedom Society," said he, "can assuredly claim no merit for the abolition of the bible monopoly; moreover, as I knew no step had been effected without the counsel of Mr. Hume, I called his attention to the claim thus set up, and inquired of him what the Religious Freedom Society patriots had done, and I subjoin Mr. Hume's reply in a letter to myself, dated the 10th of February, 1840.

"You ask me what assistance I received from the London committee-men, on the part of the dissenters, towards the abolition of the bible monopoly in Scotland, to effect which I laboured for seven years; my answer is short. I never received any that I can recollect, either directly or indirectly, whilst Dr. Thomson, of Coldstream, rendered me effectual and long-continued service to effect that object; and it is to me most gratifying to think that the large reduction in the price of the bibles and testaments, which your evidence points out as probable, has already been effected in some of the books, and may soon be expected in all.

"I cannot allow this note to be sent off without expressing to you my obligations for the most effectual assistance I received from you. You were my best witness, and will now, I hope, reap the fruits of your labours, as I do, in the knowledge that we have been thus useful to our country."

I had had previous opportunities of estimating exactly what the projectors of this society had done on other occasions for the cause they professed to serve, and never doubted that their professions and proceedings would prove to be just what Mr. Hume and Dr. Thomson showed they really were; especially as they are not of the class whom Dr. Campbell designates as "influenced by an extravagant adherence to principle apart from circumstances!"

The Scotch monopoly being abolished, I would now ask all persons interested in the wide distribution of the scriptures, what benefit can be expected from a tacit acquiescence in the existence of the monopoly in England till the year 1860. I believe it to be the duty of every christian man in the kingdom now to insist that "nothing will satisfy the country but placing England in the same condition as Scotland—that a bible monopoly is a hideous object under every aspect, however disguised or decorated—that it is the perfection of the desolating abomination—that there is a power in the state to cancel the patent, which power is accessible to the humblest subject of the empire; and if it be true that the continuance of the patent is utterly incompatible with the best and highest interests of the nation, it ought to be, and must be, abolished. The time is now fully come for setting about this great matter in manly christian earnestness;" let all join in memorialising the Queen, who has the power to abolish the monopoly; and, above all, let the Sunday-school teachers, who have been so loudly addressed on this subject, not be content to wait till the year 1860, when many of them will have passed into eternity, for the abolition of this great enormity, but let them use the time that is now given, and whilst they are in the vigour of their youth, to remove this clog upon their labour, this stain upon their country's honour.

May I here suggest to the ministers who are about to meet at Manchester on the subject of the corn laws, that it would become them, as an act always within the competency of ministers of the gospel, however associated, to memorialize the Queen to set free the sacred word of God from the shackles of monopoly and restriction. If it should be answered, that the anti-corn law conference will comprise ministers of some denominations, and from some parts of the country, uninterested in the question—even this gives weight to my suggestion. The Roman catholics may, without restriction, print their bible where and how they please; the unitarians are at liberty to print their version of the scriptures free and uncontrolled—in Scotland all denominations are free—in Ireland the bible may be printed, and the people can purchase either from England or Scotland; but it is in England, in England alone, the authorized version—that which is adopted by the mass of all denominations—can be printed only by monopolists, and may not be purchased either from Ireland or Scotland. I therefore urge upon the congregated ministers that they consider this great subject—that before they separate, they memorialise the Queen for the abolition of the bible monopoly, in their collective character; and that they pledge themselves to each other that they will cause memorials to be forwarded from their several and separate churches and congregations, on their return to their respective homes, and will never rest so long as the monopoly remains; and instead of making "price the primary question," let them daily recur "to the fact, that the Queen's printers monopoly is a most grievous infliction upon the country, and that its abolition would redound to the benefit of millions." Let them declare, in the language of Dr. Thomson, "it is to no purpose to tell us that the bible is already cheap. We know it and rejoice in it, but the bible is still too dear while it can be sold cheaper;" we therefore determine "that the continuance of the monopoly in England for another twenty years is utterly impossible, and that it shall not continue to exist till the year 1860, that is, till after the bulk of the present generation shall have been laid in the grave."

I am, Sir, obediently yours,
JOHN CHILDS.

INCONSISTENCIES OF THE CHURCH INTELLIGENCER.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR—As your contemporary, the "Church Intelligencer," plumes himself on his superior polemical skill, and seems to entertain an opinion almost amounting to a persuasion of his own infallibility in matters of ecclesiastical polity, it may be an act of kindness to present him with a few of the difficulties and inconsistencies into which he has been already betrayed. In his controversy with you he evidently supposes that writing *fast* is equivalent to writing *well*, and mistakes vivacity and volubility for solid argument and authentic intelligence. In this respect he requires to be undeceived; and an exposure of some of his most conspicuous blunders may teach him to lower the tone of his pretensions, and conduct himself with more modesty and circumspection.

If ecclesiastical property, as he contends, is not the grant of the state for the support of the religion of the state, then has the state, on the establishment principle, neglected to discharge one of its most momentous duties, viz., to provide for the maintenance of that form of religion it professes to cherish. The main argument on which church establishments rests is thus surrendered. If the establishment of this country is unsupported by the funds of the state it certainly is not an institution of the state. The state has been superseded in the discharge of its assumed duty; nor can such a duty be ever pleaded in justification of such an establishment.

Again, if church property is not the gift of the state, it must be the aggregate of individual offerings—the results of voluntary munificence. Even so, says our oracle. "What other funds, to any amount, does the church possess? What are tithes but 'endowments,' 'property bequeathed,' &c.?" Very well; but in that case, be it remembered, the church being indebted neither to royal edicts for its existence, nor legislative enactments for its support, is based and maintained on the voluntary principle!! Hence, all that writers of the clerical school urge in reference to the insufficiency of spontaneous benevolence to provide the means of religious instruction is at

once refuted: the vaunted argument that without a state provision the villages and rural districts would be left in a state of spiritual destitution is swept away; and the church, as far as its provisions extend, is a permanent demonstration of the efficiency of the *voluntary principle*!!! This is concession with a vengeance; but it will be a severe tax on the "ingenuity" of your contemporary to make it harmonize with the closing sentence of his succeeding paragraph, where, in reference to the population of Bethnal Green, he takes occasion to say, "the voluntary principle has voluntarily left them to perish for lack of knowledge, as it would have done millions of others also, but for the presence, the labours, and blessing of the church." Now, if there be any truth in his description of church property, he stands convicted in this passage of egregious mis-statement; for if tithes are the aggregate of individual consecrations of property, the "presence, labours, and blessing," of that very church are all the splendid fruits of the voluntary principle!

But even to this theory, constructed with especial reference to the advantage of his own argument, your opponent has not adhered; for after placing ecclesiastical revenue on the same footing as private property, and exhibiting "Mr. Nonconformist's coat" in illustration of his doctrine, he inconsistently admits that tithes were exacted by royal authority in the reigns of Offa and Ethelwulf. This awkward admission, forced on him by the facts of history, demolishes his flimsy argument. If tithes are property bequeathed to the church "before either parliament or popery existed," what necessity was there for the grant of Offa, or for the renewal or extension of it by Ethelwulf? The decimation of property having already been effected by the spontaneous liberality of the people, legislative enactments for that purpose were rendered superfluous; and, on the other hand, the undisputed fact that the payment of tithes was enjoined by the civil power is at utter variance with their voluntary character! Really, Sir, this is a very lame tale, and if you can give no better account of the way in which you obtained your "coat," you must excuse me if I mentally question your right to wear it.

But, adds our informant, "If our contemporary had gone higher still, he would have found some account of a council held at Calciuth in the year 765, the 17th canon of which enjoins the payment of tithes, &c." He here lets out the discreditable secret, that tithes originated not in the spontaneous offerings of the people, but in the extortions of the priesthood! But what authority is the decree of a council in reference to a question affecting legal rights? Or what right has that or any other ecclesiastical convention to decimate public property? Just as much, Sir, as the Wesleyan conference, now sitting, has to adjudge your "coat" (excuse this happy illustration) to the editor of the "Church Intelligencer!" But waiving this; no one doubts that tithes were originally an ecclesiastical impost, enjoined on the authority of the priesthood long before the claim was legalized by the civil power. They constituted a source of revenue, ample and permanent, too tempting to the cupidity of the clergy to be overlooked or unappreciated, and all their ghostly influence was exerted to transfer it into the coffers of the church. But priestly artifice and influence being insufficient to overcome the natural reluctance of the people generally to part with such a considerable portion of their property, or to bind posterity to the perpetuation of the payment, the authority of the state was invoked to legalize and enforce the ecclesiastical exaction, and edicts for this purpose were obtained from vicious and superstitious monarchs. Thus aided by the civil power, the clergy were enabled to enforce their unrighteous demand, and ever since tithes have been claimed by the statutes of the realm. But in the mean time, what has become of your contemporary's fiction of ecclesiastical property?

Another amusing contradiction put forth by this clerical writer is his notion of the identity of the protestant and Romish church. According to his argument, the established church of this country—when it submitted to the jurisdiction of the bishop of Rome, allowed the worship of images and the intercession of saints, administered communion in one kind only, enjoined prayers for the dead, and penances for the living, believed in transubstantiation, held seven sacraments, ascribed efficacy to sacred relics, laid claim to miraculous gifts, and authorized the service of the mass book, the sale of indulgences, and the burning of heretics—is identical with the present "Church of England," alias "the Church in England," alias "the English church," alias "that branch of the one holy catholic and apostolical church of Christ which has existed here in England well towards 1800 years, &c. &c." What a confession, and that too from a clerical denouncer of popery! "There never was but one church of England," says he: hence Bonner of London, and Phillpotts of Exeter, ministered in the same religious communion; and the persecuting Gardener and Charles James Blomfield, as prelates of the same indivisible church, may give each other the right hand of fellowship! And how is all this proved? By the shortest logical process imaginable. Thus, the established church was THEN called the church of England; the established church is NOW called the church of England; *ergo*, they are one and the same church: "there never was but one church of England!" Now what can be more conclusive than this? By parity of reasoning, Sir, if you are an Englishman, and your brother of the "Intelligencer" is an Englishman, you are doubtless one and the same person! Without stopping to dispute the soundness of such logic, allow me to ask whether this does not make good what you asserted at the onset, that the less your antagonist said against popery the better? He affected at the time to be highly indignant at such an imputation of popery to the existing establishment, but his present admissions confirm it in the broadest manner. The difference between the church *before* the Reformation and the church *after* the Reformation is so trifling that the "Intelligencer" bases the title of the church to its property on the assumption of their identity! Indeed, it is difficult to say to what lengths he would not go to get rid of state control over ecclesiastical revenue.

I had marked some other passages for animadversion, but dare not think of further encroaching on your valuable columns. Should the present communication be deemed worthy of publication in your journal, I may perhaps follow it up by furnishing you with an occasional sheet of correspondence. In the remarks I have offered in connection with the pending controversy, I hope not to be understood as implying the least dissatisfaction with your mode of conducting it. On the contrary, I very much admire your position in the arena, and sincerely thank you for your unflinching and successful advocacy of dissenting principles. Most of your readers I conceive are satisfied with your competence to measure swords with your clerical antagonist; and he himself, by not allowing you to appear in his columns, indicates his apprehensions of ultimately cutting a sorry figure before his subscribers. At the same time, the compass of an editorial article will not allow of any minuteness of reply, and while you are dealing out exposure to his leading sophisms, it may not be a work of supererogation to point out a few of his minor discrepancies. To effect this, is the object of the present communication.

In conclusion, Mr. Editor, may I be allowed to tender one piece of advice? Do not make it a matter of serious complaint, should you find your opponent again reducing your positions to *stark nonsense*. You must perceive by this time that writing nonsense is habitual with him, and must not therefore expect that he will be more chary of your literary reputation than he is of his own.

Wishing your paper a more extended circulation,

I am sir, your obedient servant,

A WESLEYAN DISSENTER.

GENERAL POLITICS.

FOREIGN.

FRANCE.—The *Messenger* announces that public order during the last few days had made "remarkable progress at Toulouse." According to despatches received on Friday, the disarming of the national guard was proceeding without any difficulty. The officers of the municipality were scarcely sufficient to receive all the arms brought there by the national guards on Thursday. The *Emancipation* of Toulouse of the 4th inst., announces that M. Raulet, its editor, was arrested on the preceding day, and kept ever since in solitary confinement. The editor of the *Utilitaire* was likewise imprisoned on the same day; and it was believed the editor of the *Gazette du Languedoc*, a legitimist journal, would be also prosecuted. The municipal councils of Orleans and of Seurre have declared illegal the attachment of revenue officers to the municipal functionaries, who alone ought to be charged with the operation of the census. The municipal council of Dijon had appointed a committee to inquire into the matter, which, from its composition, was expected to declare against the fiscal measures of M. Humann. The district council of Marseilles, in its sitting of the 27th of July, did not enter into what may be called a formal protest against them, but, by a majority of 4 to 2, it "expressed a wish that the superior administration should abstain from carrying into effect the new measures relative to the assessment of the direct taxes, which appeared to the council to be contrary to the forms established by the existing laws and usages." The Court of Assizes of Hérault, sitting at Montpellier, was occupied during three days in trying four individuals, a Frenchman and three Italians, affiliated to the secret society of the "Avengers of the people." They were accused of having written, in March last, a threatening letter to a banker of Montpellier, in which they vowed death against him if he did not deposit a large sum in a fixed place within a certain period. One of them, Tozzoli, who pretended to be the grand master of the society, was sentenced to 15 years' hard labour, and Numa Raymond and Brusi, his two accomplices, to ten and nine years' confinement. The fourth was acquitted.

SPAIN.—The Madrid journals and letters of the 31st ult. have arrived. Two of the papers had published on the 30th, without any comment, the protest of Queen Christina, and her letter to General Espartero. These documents appear to have created considerable sensation, and, in the sitting of the Chamber of Deputies on the 31st, Messrs. Munoz Bueno, Uzal, and others called on the ministry to communicate them to the Cortes. "That protest," said M. Munoz Bueno, "is an offence against the national representation, and the government evinced a want of firmness and dignity by keeping it secret, and by not publishing it before it appeared in the journals. That document is a formal attack upon the movement of September, and the cabinet should not forget that it is indebted for its existence to that movement. If ministers are ashamed of their origin, let them resign their functions." The President of the Council, in reply, observed that this was precisely what Queen Christina and the enemies of the present order of things desired. "The government," he added, "must act with the reserve and prudence imposed upon it by its mission. It cannot wish that the protest of Queen Christina should be made a pretext for inflaming the public mind, and for bringing about fresh commotions. I hasten, for this reason, to inform the chamber that the manifesto in reply to the protest is already prepared. The present government is sincerely attached to the movement of September; not only will the document be communicated to the Cortes, but the cabinet is ready to make known its opinion on the affair, if necessary." The rest of the sitting presented nothing of interest.

PORTUGAL.—Lisbon news to the 2nd instant, was brought by the Braganza steamer. The Chamber of Deputies had postponed the debates on the everlasting question of the forces, in order to enter upon that of finance, the special committee having given in a report upon one branch of the subject—viz, the proposal of the late royal commission in favour of a stoppage in the payments due previous to 1st July, last, and capitalisation of the arrears. The committee agree with the government in repudiating this project, and the debate upon their report commenced on the 2nd instant. A terrible fire, which broke out on Sunday, the 1st instant, at noon, had destroyed a large pile of buildings belonging to the Braganza family, called the *Thesouro Velho*, part of which was occupied by a cabinet-maker, part by a silk and woollen manufactory, and the rest by numerous families. It was entirely destroyed, but the fire did not spread further. Several lives are said to have been lost. The English, French, and Portuguese sailors took an active part in helping to extinguish it. Several suicides have taken place lately at Lisbon, chiefly, it appears, through the consequences of gambling. It was expected that the estate of Montserrat, (formerly Beckford's) would pass into the possession of the King consort, the owner, who lives at Goa, being willing to part with it in exchange for national property.

ROME.—A horrible tumult, with great loss of life, took place at Rome, on the 20th ult. An execution is an unusual thing in that city. Three criminals of the name of Ritozzi, were executed on that day, being a man and his sister and their nephew. They had got into the house of a rich watchmaker, of the Piazza Colonna, and had murdered his wife and daughter, and then robbed the house. The *Gazette des Tribunaux* gives the following account of the execution:—"An immense crowd was assembled at eight o'clock in the morning, but there was no symptom of disturbance during the execution of two of the criminals. When the third, however, was brought upon the scaffold, he uttered the most horrible imprecations against the crowd, and, pointing to it, said to the executioner, 'Oh, if I were but amongst them, how I would punish them. I regret life only on that account.' As if his words had found an echo in the crowd, no sooner had his head fallen, than horrible cries were heard, and thousands, struck with terror, but scarcely knowing why, sought safety in flight. A set of wretches immediately took advantage of the flight and disorder, and fell upon the fugitives, tearing the rings out of the ears of the women, and openly snatching the watches of the men. In vain did the police attempt to interfere. The thieves and their victims were involved in a general pêle-mêle with dragoons and infantry, and cries of savage ferocity were mingled with those of distress, whilst the tolling of the church bells drowned the voice of the commanders of the troops, who

were endeavouring to rally their men. The tumult was so great, and at one time so alarming, that at the castle of St. Angelo the guns were loaded, and the gunners stood with their matches lighted in their hands. The panic spread to both banks of the Tiber, the Piazza del Popolo, and the Capitol, where persons were running about crying for aid. The crowd increased at every instant, and several dragoons were so pressed by it as to fall from their horses, and be compelled to use their arms in their defence. At length, however, the crowd dispersed, and bodies were seen lying in the streets as upon a field of battle. At one o'clock in the afternoon the number of persons killed was ascertained to be 12, and 200 wounded, 50 of them severely. The wounded were immediately conveyed to the hospitals. More than 300 persons had been arrested by the police and the troops." The *Augsburg Gazette* has a letter from Rome of the 22d ult., which states the number of persons killed to be nine, and adds that several threw themselves from the balustrades of the bridge into the Tiber, and were drowned. This letter adds, that some persons ascribe the commencement of the tumult to the throwing of stones at the heads of the executed criminals, which were stuck upon pikes; others say that the populace attempted to get possession of the bodies, to drag them through the streets. The *Diario* of Rome says, "That it has been proved that the panic was caused by premeditated design to create a tumult, in the midst of which robbers might reap a harvest." The same paper adds, "It will not reply to reports that attribute the event to political or disaffected motives."

THE LEVANT.—The Levant mail bears intelligence from Alexandria to the 19th July. It is quite unimportant. The last accounts from Candia are dated the 9th. The cause of the insurgents then appeared to be hopeless. Since the arrival of Tahir Pasha, the Greeks were worsted in nearly every engagement. The Turkish regular and irregular soldiers had perpetrated horrible excesses. After an action on the 21st June, the Turkish troops, guided by a colonel just landed from Constantinople, sacked and destroyed the villages which had submitted, burned their crops, robbed the churches, mutilated the prisoners, and after violating the women and young girls, beat them in the most horrid manner. All these atrocities were committed in spite of severe orders issued by Mustapha Pasha. Tahir repaired to the spot to inquire into the facts. A French frigate, the *Minerve*, anchored along the adjoining coast; and the captain of the British ship, *Benbow*, who had arrived from the Piræus at Suda on the 3rd, was charged by Sir Edmond Lyons to institute the strictest investigation into these occurrences. The European Consuls had addressed complaints on the subject to Tahir Pasha; who replied that he had been unable to master the fury of his soldiers. He gave a rather cool reception to the commander of the *Benbow*.

GREECE.—Letters have been received from Athens of the 17th. A royal ordonnance has there appeared with the following significant article:—"All the questions, of which the nature is important enough to be communicated to the council of state, shall be debated therein."

CRETE.—*Proclamation of Mustapha Pasha to the Ottoman population of Crete.*—As the unceasing endeavours of our most respected master the Sultan have no other view than the tranquillity and happiness of his people without exception, and since the wish of his highness is that no one should suffer in the slightest degree without a lawful and just motive, his Excellency the Lord High Admiral of the Ottoman empire and myself have not failed at all times to inform the inhabitants of the benevolent and humane intentions of his Highness. But we learn, with great regret, that in the districts of Candia and Canea, some inhuman beings, forgetting both themselves and the rights of the peaceable subjects of our august sovereign, have dared to commit actions which militate against the tranquillity and honour of these subjects. How secretly soever these inhuman persons may endeavour to perpetrate their shameful acts—how much soever they may endeavour to conceal them, and however trivial these crimes may be, I shall, by authority of his Highness the Sultan, bring them to light, and punish with death these shameful villains, as well as their abettors. Whosoever, then, in future, be he great or small, shall continue to molest the life, honour, or possessions of those who are under the protection of our imperial Sovereign, or who shall endeavour to injure in any way whatsoever the possessions of the insurgent Christians, or who shall address to the peaceable relatives of the insurgents language injurious to their honour, shall be severely punished without the slightest delay; and that no one may be ignorant of this our decision, the present proclamation shall be promulgated in all the cities of the island.

(Signed)

MUSTAPHA PASHA.

Dated at Keramia, this 16 28 day of June, 1841.

DOMESTIC.

METROPOLITAN.

A large meeting of the electors of Westminster was held on Wednesday last, at the Golden Lion, Wardour street, Soho, to meet the secretary to the Westminster Reform Society, who attended to supply claims, and give information to all persons who might require it, on matters connected with the registration. Mr. Huggett said there was a sufficient number of reformers on the register last election to have triumphantly returned the two liberal candidates. Sir De Lacy Evans's defeat was entirely caused by the supineness and over security of the reform committee and electors. The late defeat had, however, caused the friends of the reform candidates to act with much more vigour, energy, and activity, than they had formerly evinced.

A gratifying change has taken place in the policy of the chartists, since the certainty has arisen of the temporary accession of toryism to power. Mr. Sidney Smith has lectured at Southwark, Poplar, and Bethnal-green; and although these persons constituted an important section of each of the crowded audiences which assembled to hear him, not the slightest obstruction or confusion occurred, and all seemed inspired with one common sentiment of hearty unanimity, in combining to put down the oppressors of the community, and in supporting the great movement for the vindication of the rights of labour, and the privilege of unrestricted commerce.

An address of condolence from the president and council of the Royal Academy has been transmitted to the brother and sister of the late Sir David Wilkie.

Additional facilities for posting letters in London are now given. Letters may be posted half an hour later than formerly—namely, till a quarter past six, at the branch offices, at Charing-cross, Old Cavendish-street, and the Borough, and till half-past six at Lombard-street, on payment of a late fee of a penny each letter; but in order to enjoy this convenience, the charge for which is only proportionate to the additional trouble it will give the post-office at the busiest time of its duties, it is necessary that all inland letters should be stamped, and that the fee of 1d. should be paid by an additional stamp affixed to the letter. Foreign letters may be thus stamped or pre-paid in money, at the option of the sender. Any letters not conforming to this regulation, and posted without an additional stamp, must, of course, be treated as though they were intended for the next day's post.

Mr. Medhurst, whose case has lately acquired renewed interest in the eyes of the public, in consequence of the erasure of the name of Mr. H. Moreton Dyer from the commission of the peace for the county of Middlesex, was on Saturday last released from his confinement in the House of Correction, Coldbath fields, upon an order sent down from the Home-office. It appears that for some time his health has been on the decline, and that since the interference of Mr. Dyer in his affairs the symptoms of an internal disease, the early stages of which had previously manifested themselves, have been greatly aggravated.

A number of workmen are at present engaged in making alterations in the Houses of Lords and Commons. In both the bar has been advanced upwards of ten feet into the body of the house, which will prove a great convenience on occasions of examination of witnesses. The chair of the Sergeant-at-Arms has also been removed, and placed even with the bar, consequently, several rows of seats for members will be at the back of the sergeant's chair. In the passages of the House of Lords, Dr. Reid is making various experiments, the object of which is to obtain, if possible, a regular heat, and a better ventilation.

The Hungerford suspension bridge is now in course of construction. The engineer is Mr. Brunel, who erected the suspension bridge at Clifton, over the Avon. The masonry has been contracted for at 63,000*l.* by Mr. G. Chadwick. The iron work is to be executed at the works of Messrs. Sandys and Co., in Cornwall, at the estimated cost of 17,000*l.* It is to be for foot passengers only, and the toll a half-penny each person. The total cost of this bridge and approaches is estimated at 102,254*l.*

The sale of oysters commenced on Wednesday morning at Billingsgate, where forty sail of vessels were moored. The supply is good both in quantity and quality, and Mr. Goldham reports that the oysters are finer this season than he has seen them for several years. The fine flavoured small natives do not make their appearance at market till the second week in September.

Preparations are going forward for the opening of the entire green-park in the Regent's-park to the public. An elegant suspension chain bridge is being erected over the ornamental waters near Hanover-terrace.

PROVINCIAL.

A public dinner was given on Thursday, by the inhabitants of Portsmouth, to Admiral Sir Robert Stopford, Commodore Sir Charles Napier, and the other captains, and the Commandant of the Marines lately returned from the Mediterranean, in commemoration of the signal services performed by them at the capture of Acre, and upon the Syrian coast. The opportunity seized upon for this display of gratitude and good-will was on the occasion of the return to Portsmouth of the Princess Charlotte, bearing the flag of the commander-in-chief in the Mediterranean (Admiral Sir Robert Stopford). A little before six o'clock the Mayor entered the pavilion with the distinguished visitors, and took his seat at the head of the table. On his right were Sir Robert Stopford, G.C.B., the Earl of Sandwich, the Viscount Sydney, the Right Honourable the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir Edward Codrington, W. Grant, Esq., Lord Clarence Paget, Captain Austin, Colonel Forbes, Captain Collier, Captain Stopford, Captain Corry, and Sir B. Graham; and on his left, the Marquis of Anglesea, the Earl of Hardwicke, Sir Hercules Pakenham, Rev. J. P. M'Ghie, Lord Henry Russell, Sir Charles Napier, Captain Fanshawe, Captain Henderson, Colonel Daly, Captain Codrington, Major Morrison, and—London, Esq. The vice-presidents were Major Travers, Dr. Quarrier, John Garratt, Esq.,—Gilman, Esq., and Mr. Cruickshank. The dinner, to which three hundred sat down, was upon the most liberal scale.

A rumour is current, belief in which gains ground, to the effect that the Flintshire boroughs are likely to change hands immediately after the meeting of parliament; Sir Richard Bulkeley taking a peerage, and Mr. E. J. Stanley taking the boroughs.—*Salopian Journal*.

An anti-corn-law movement proceeds in Essex: meetings to petition against the corn-laws have been held at Barking and Stratford.

A Reform and Registration Society has been formed in the southern division of the county of Durham, which will be the means of adding about 1,000 voters to the reform interest. The Tories have not been inactive, but as they have been attending to the registration for several years past, they will not succeed in swelling their number materially. Looking at the active and energetic committee which has been appointed, we feel persuaded they will scrutinize every claim which has been put in by the Tories to ascertain whether they are *bona fide* or not.

We understand that every tenant of his Grace the Duke of Marlborough, in Buckinghamshire, has had notice to quit. His Grace has caused a survey of the farms to be taken, for the purpose of raising the rents to the present state of agricultural prosperity. The surveyor has, within the present month, completed his survey of the Winchendon and Waddesdon estates.—*Aylesbury News*.

Edward Brown, a member of the late convention, who was arrested for sedition just before the riots at Birmingham, having completed his time of imprisonment, has been released from Warwick gaol. The chartists celebrated the event by a public dinner, to which Brown was invited.

On Monday last another large failure took place in Manchester, and more hands have been thrown out of work. On Saturday night we learn that the number of individuals then out of employment from the stoppage of different mills, amounted to no fewer than 4,000.

Accounts from Manchester and Paisley, are most distressing, and even alarming. Never at any period was there greater gloom and stagnation. At Paisley five and twenty firms have sunk in one terrific crash. At Manchester the markets are glutted, prices almost nominal, the banks rigorous, credit terribly shaken, and failure after failure bursts upon the community, like the explosion of shells in a besieged city, spreading terror and destruction around. The whole of the great cotton district of Lancashire sympathises with Manchester. The stocks of goods are extremely heavy, and tremendous losses will be sustained if the holders should be compelled to sell at present prices. Under these circumstances the employment of the operatives is greatly diminished, and must be regarded as exceedingly precarious. Extensive distress prevails among that class. In Yorkshire the trade is not quite so bad as in Lancashire, but still at Leeds and Bradford it is greatly depressed. In Birmingham, Wolverhampton, Sheffield, Macclesfield, Glasgow, and indeed throughout the kingdom, the trading classes are suffering most severely. The failure of the Macclesfield, Totnes, and other banks, and the convulsive movements of some of the joint-stock banks, are at once indications of the existing distress and causes of further embarrassment. In the face of this state of things the price of corn is rising very rapidly, under the effect of bad weather, ascertained injury to the wheat crop, very low stocks of corn both in this country and abroad, and the certainty of a crop far below the average in Germany. These are facts exceedingly ominous for the country, and calculated to convince a pro-corn-law ministry that it will not lie on a bed of roses.—*Leeds Mercury*.

The Brighton terminus of the London and Brighton railway is now completed externally. All the works are on a magnificent scale, and the passengers' sheds and station vie with any works of a similar kind in the kingdom. The station is even larger than that at the London terminus of the Birmingham railway in Euston square, and the edifice forms a pleasing and prominent object from various parts of the town. It is in the Italian style of architecture, highly and tastefully ornamented, and has a colonnade running round it.—*Brighton Gazette*.

At the Chester Assizes, Robert Sandys, aged 25, Anne Sandys, alias Davannole, aged 25, who called herself his wife, George Sandys, aged 28, and Honor Sandys, his wife, aged 27, were charged; the two former with having administered arsenic to Mary Anne Sandys, by which they murdered her; and the two latter with being accessaries to the crime. The deceased, with whose murder they were accused, was the child of Robert Sandys and Anne Sandys, alias Davannole, and it appeared they had committed the crime for the purpose of getting the paltry sum of 3*l.* 8*s.* 6*d.* from the Stockport burial society. The constable, in consequence of something which he had heard, went to the cellar in which the two principals lived, and found the body of the child lying dead on the bed, and removed it to the police-office. Mr. Rayner, the surgeon of the Stockport Infirmary, on examining the stomach, found appearances of poison having been administered. Arsenic was obtained in all its forms not only from the tissue, but from the contents of the stomach and bowels also. A paper containing arsenic was found by a man who took the cellar from the prisoners when they left it. It was secreted in a little niche in the window frame. A great deal of evidence was taken. The trial occupied the whole of Monday and Tuesday. The learned judge summed up the evidence with great minuteness, in a charge which occupied nearly three hours in the delivery, and the jury, after a short consultation, acquitted all the prisoners. The two former prisoners, Robert and Anne Sandys were then tried for the wilful murder of another daughter, named Elizabeth, aged six months. The jury found the father guilty, and acquitted the mother. A motion for an arrest of judgment was made, and the judge consequently ordered him to be retained in custody until next assizes.

At the Stafford assizes last week, William Simpson was indicted for the wilful murder of William Hewitt, on Saturday, the 19th of June last. It was proved in evidence that the house of the prisoner was about 300 or 400 yards from the spot where the body was found, and that about eleven o'clock on the morning of Saturday, the deceased Hewitt was seen going up towards Armshead from the prisoner's house in his company. This was the last time the deceased was seen alive. He had scraped together a small sum of money, which he always carried about him—a circumstance which was shown to have come to the knowledge of the prisoner on the Thursday before the murder was committed. The prisoner at that time complained that he was badly off, and on the Saturday afternoon he went to a place called Bucknell, about a mile from the scene of the murder, and asked to pay his shot at a public house, where he had run up a small score. He there produced a sovereign and a purse, the latter of which was identified as the property of the deceased. His jacket was produced at the trial, and the left arm was found to be marked with stains of blood, which the prisoner had accounted for by stating that his nose had bled while he was in the lock-up house, but it was shown that there were no stains of blood either on the straw or any other part of the cell in which he was confined. Altogether five sovereigns and a half were seen in his possession, and he told a person named Lamb, on the Sunday morning, that he would lend him a sovereign if he liked, and that he had six sovereigns hidden in a secret place where no one could find them. The deceased was shown to have about fifteen or sixteen sovereigns in his possession just before his death. Mr. Justice Colman summed up the evidence with great care and minuteness, and the jury, after deliberating together for about a quarter of an hour, returned a verdict of "not guilty," to the evident astonishment of the judge and the whole court.

At Durham last week, Mr. Crawford, son of the late member for the City of London, obtained a verdict of 150*l.* damages against the Durham and Sunderland Railway Company, for injuries received while travelling on the line on the 3d November last. His cheek-bone was broken and forced into the socket of the eye, and though he had not a grey hair in his head at the time of the accident, within a month after, the whole hair became perfectly white.

IRELAND.

Government have issued general orders to the stipendiary magistrates and police, to arrest all persons noted as having been concerned in the outrages at the late general election, wherever the voters were obstructed in their access to the poll, whether by personal violence, or absolute confinement of the voters.—*Dublin Paper*.

Mr. Bewley, Queen's council, has been directed by the Lord-Lieutenant to hold an inquiry at Dungannon, into the conduct of Major Snow, stipendiary magistrate, of Lord Northland, and Mr. Pole, justice of the peace, with reference to certain proceedings that took place during the election, and also into the conduct of the police on that occasion.—*Dublin Monitor*.

Mr. O'Connell held a repeal meeting on the Hill of Ballybricken, in Waterford county, on Friday week. The attendance was immense. The Reverend Mr. Cantwell, who was the first among the speakers, announced that all the ecclesiastics of the Roman catholic diocese, but one, had given in their adhesion to the cause of repeal. Mr. O'Connell afterwards gave the exact number of these clerical repealers—105.

At Seagoe (North of Ireland), Father Mathew administered the pledge in the open air. The fields, for a great distance around, were covered with a dense mass of persons, all eager for the medal. Father Mathew remarked, that as far as his own experience of crowds went, he could not calculate those before him at under 40,000!

An inquest has been held on the body of Mr. John Morgan, who suffered much violence during the Longford county election. He was waylaid, and attacked with sticks and stones, by a party of five men, near Newton Forbes; and his skull was fractured. He lingered in the county infirmary until a few days back, when he died. The jury returned a verdict describing the case, but conveying no charge.

A singular inquiry took place lately before the chancery commissioners at Dublin, in the case of Mr William Robert Sherlock, a man of property, and son of Captain Sherlock. He labours under the impression that his wife was daughter of William IV., and George IV., and that he was entitled to the throne, and consequently that the queen is an usurper. He sometimes drives into Dublin with a coach and four, which has frequently the addition of an ass. The jury have pronounced him unfit to manage his affairs.

SCOTLAND.

The Scotch peers met on Thursday to choose sixteen representatives from their number in the House of Lords. The whole affair is managed with remarkable ease, and with little to disturb the harmony of the tory barons. Out of the twenty-one peers present only three belong to the liberal side—viz., Lords Roseberry, Belhaven, and Carnwath. The latter nobleman somewhat shocked the tory nerves of his brother peers by declaring that he voted for a tory list, not because he loved their politics, to which he was decidedly opposed, but from their character as noblemen, and because he had no other choice! With the exception of this little break-out, on the part of Henry Grattan's son-in-law, the business was mere dumb show. We need hardly state that the sixteen chosen are all tories.—*Scottish Pilot*.

On Wednesday last, a public dinner was given at Peebles to Messrs. W. and R. Chambers (the talented conductors of the well-known journal which bears their name), on the occasion of the freedom of Peebles, which is their native town, being presented to them by the magistrates and council. The dinner took place in the Tontine inn, and the company amounted to fully 100 gentlemen, chiefly belonging to Peebles and the neighbourhood, but partly also from Edinburgh, and other places at a distance.

We regret to be unable to give any better account of trade in Glasgow, where the manufacturers are suffering severely, and the number of unemployed is rapidly on the increase. Bad, however, as the state of matters is here, it sinks into absolute insignificance, when compared with the fearful convulsions that have just taken place in the neighbouring town of Paisley. Never, in the experience of those possessed of the largest amount of trading knowledge, have the same number of failures taken place as within the last eight or ten days in that town.—*Glasgow Argus*.

We are sorry to state that the numbers of unemployed operatives are still on the increase. The number of cases relieved by the committee on Wednesday last amounted to 702. These represent 2,106 individuals; about seventy of them are employed at the quarry breaking metal. The money distributed on Wednesday last amounted to 42*l.* 17*s.* 3*d.*, and this does not include those persons employed at the quarry; a greater sum will be required to-day. A number of new applications for relief have been given in to-day, consequent on the heavy failures which have lately taken place. The magistrates and the relief committee are exerting themselves to the utmost to procure funds to meet this heavy expenditure, aided as they are by a number of benevolent individuals in the town and neighbourhood.—*Renfrewshire paper*.

We are sorry to hear very bad accounts of the state of trade in Dundee. A failure of a mill-spinning concern took place a fortnight ago, with obligations to the extent of nearly 100,000*l.*, which has involved others to a very serious amount. Several foreign houses in the flax trade, it is also understood, will be considerable losers by these failures, and that, added to the general depression in trade, has affected the Baltic trade greatly at this, the usually busiest season.—*Perthshire Courier*.

SELECTIONS FROM THE PRESS.

(*Church Intelligencer*.)

WE never had any idea of finding *The Nonconformist* to be anything different from the vast majority of the controversial writings of the dissenters; and we are sorry to say that we are not at all disappointed. Instead of moving on argumentatively, cautiously, and truthfully, our contemporary dashes away at a headlong pace, making more sweeping assertions in ten minutes than he can prove true in twenty years. Churchmen may expose the misrepresentations of dissenters, refute their objections, and disprove their falsehoods; but the dissenters will go on repeating them as coolly as though they had never been denied, and could not be questioned. And, acting from the same principle, the *Nonconformist* makes the most

reckless assertions, which he knows, or ought to know, he can never prove, and which it would seem he never thinks of proving. And, then, if his assertions be not believed, and he be pressed rather close for something like proof, he grows angry, and kicks up a dust, with which he hopes to blind people's eyes, so that he may call away their attention from his difficulties, and escape from them without detection. Such has been precisely his conduct in reference to the two articles which we gave this day fortnight, and which we are glad to see in his paper of last week. Instead of substantiating the empty assertions which he made, and we questioned, he proceeds to make others equally incapable of proof, and as destitute of truth. Let us once more request him, if he means to be considered worth reasoning with, to indulge much less in empty declamation and vague assertions, which have neither argument in them nor truth near them, and to discuss the points in dispute like a sober, steady, and reasonable being.

The second of our articles, he says, "needs no reply." We have a right to presume that he thought so when he said so. But it is nevertheless that article, or the conclusion of it, or rather perhaps his inability to answer it, that has made him quite angry. He accuses us thus:—"Deliberate perversions of an adversary's meaning, such as that" [what? meaning or perversions?] "which displays itself" [is displayed?] "in the last paragraph of the piece referred to, are weapons which christianity repudiates, and which serve only to wound the hands of those who resort to them. The comment in this case is quite harmless in consequence of the appearance of the text." If it be harmless, why be angry about it? And this talking about "deliberate perversions" is the very thing of which we have so much to complain. It is mere assertion, without even an attempt at proof. We confidently refer our readers to the paragraph itself, and to the article to which it alludes, assured that they will see no ground for such accusations. The truth is, we logically turned our opponent's arguments completely against himself, and his calling out only proves that we did so effectually.

He goes on to say,—"The words quoted from the *Nonconformist* will, to every reader of common sense, give the lie to the meaning subsequently thrust upon them. Falsehood and folly here go hand in hand. It is not simply a bad thing, but a bad thing badly done." Now all this is very easily said, and it would have been no more difficult to have asserted that this "bad thing badly done," was the cause of all the murders and atrocities committed during the elections by our contemporary's "dissenting brethren" of the popish sect in Ireland. But we should much prefer, to all such empty assertions, his showing us *how* we have perverted, and given the "lie" to his meaning; *how* we are guilty of "falsehood and folly." We must, indeed, have been guilty of folly, had we done that which would at once have appeared false "to every reader of common sense," for our readers, comprising above seven hundred clergymen, besides intelligent laymen, would soon have detected our falsehood and folly. If they will turn to the paragraph in question, they will agree with us, that its sting lies naturally enough in its tail. Our contemporary said, that, in the church, "all the worst principles of popery are cherished, and most of its doctrines retained;" and we concluded the paragraph and the article by indirectly accusing him of violating that command which says, "Thou shalt not bear false witness against thy neighbour." Whether or not we wrongfully accused him, we very freely leave our readers to judge.

But with the view of letting our brethren see what is said of the church and themselves, and of setting our opponent a good example, by substantiating what we assert, we will give from the *Nonconformist* a few quotations, which will afford ample proof of the truth of our accusation. Our readers may fully rely upon the quotations being faithfully given, as follows, between inverted commas—the italics are ours, with a few words interspersed:—"A dominant clergy chained to an authorised creed constitutes about as effectual a bar to national progress as it is possible to imagine." "The history of this country affords, perhaps, the strongest argument which can be employed in proof of the evils which the commonwealth suffers from an establishment. What a study does it present us of clerical selfishness, ambition, intolerance and hypocrisy! What deeds of darkness have been too foul, what malignant attacks upon the rights of man have been too infernal to be perpetrated by ecclesiastics in the name of christianity? When do we find them struggling with the people for freedom and independence, or displaying that magnanimity which would prefer their country's welfare to the preservation of their own paltry emoluments? We boldly answer, Never. No; they have been invariably the deadliest foes of liberty, civil and religious. Despotism and tyranny always found in them the ready tools to enslave the people. Their talents and their sacred calling were sure to be prostituted at the beck of the most infamous courts, in preaching up the divine right of kings, and enforcing the duties of passive obedience and non-resistance. They may claim the honour of having wreaked a spite peculiar to an incensed priesthood upon such of their countrymen as dared to think independently, or dared not play the hypocrite, by subscribing to the dogmas which they did not believe. Aye! ear-cropping, nose-slitting, thumb-screwing, maiming, disfiguring, burning—these are the historical honours of the clergy—these the fine results of a religious establishment! Their hatred of improvement—their scorching intolerance remain just what they were, modified only by the spirit of the age. They protested against the repeal of the test and corporation acts." [And such slanderous rant as this is no mean proof of their wisdom.] "They raised a yell of horror at the prospect of catholic emancipation, so dismal and foreboding, that a poor deluded and ignorant peasantry trembled in hourly expectation of blood, fire, and smoke. The education of the people owes nothing to them. They checked it as long as decency would permit, and when nothing could effectually stay its progress, they advertised and puffed off an article of their own, steeped in the bigotry of their religious system. At the present moment we shall find them, almost without exception, ranged as the bitterest foes of cheap food and free trade. The body has been a political curse. They have uniformly stood in the way of their country's improvement. They have taken an active part against the people in every great political struggle from the reformation downwards. They have on all such occasions allied themselves with the tyrant, unless perchance their own temporalities or exclusive privileges were threatened. We charge all this upon the established clergy, and we confidently appeal to history in support of our charge."

All this is taken from one article in the *Nonconformist* of July 7, and one would be disposed to laugh at such lying rant, if it were not for pity for the man who possessed the awfully-depraved heart that can send forth such wickedness. No wonder that poor ignorant people are filled with hatred of the church and ministers of God, when they are crammed with such vile trash as this from under the garb of superior piety which the teachers of dissent assume. We could fill pages of our paper with slander of this sort from writings of dissenters, and we do think that the clergy ought to see some of it, that they may know the character of their enemies, and furnish an antidote to the poison they are propagating through the country. What reason our contemporary had to accuse us of deliberate perversion, and whether or not we did him wrong in accusing him of bearing false witness against his neighbour, will now be pretty clear. He gives ample evidence of his being a *Nonconformist*, for if he had been a churchman he would have been taught to keep his tongue from "evil speaking, lying, and slandering." He most probably knows the "dissenter's catechism," and understands the too common grounds of attachment to dissent, and is well aware that "pure attachment to dissenting principles requires to be kept

up in minds of a certain class by a keen hatred, and now and then a little round abuse, of the church."

We shall touch upon other matter brought forward in the *Nonconformist* as convenience may offer. But we shall take our own time and mode, just as may seem best. And if our opponent should be again angry we cannot help it. We will give neither him nor any one else any just cause of complaint, but we will expose the misrepresentations and refute the falsehoods of our enemies.

(Examiner.)

THE GREAT SECRET.

THERE are at this moment in the world two great secrets waiting for their respective prices—the infernal machine, which is to blow up navies, and the policy of Sir Robert Peel, which is to preserve and compose all things. The infernal machine is to be sold to the nation for a good round sum of money; the unknown policy of Sir Robert is ticketed at nothing less than the price of government. The destructive artist has given earnest of his invention by blowing up a punt or so; Sir Robert Peel, more chary of his restorative secrets, will not show how any one thing can be put in order till the Queen possesses him of the administration of affairs. Till then, all he says is, that he will say nothing. "Give me power, and you shall see what you shall see." He gets up a public dinner only to declare what he will not declare, like the newspaper, some years ago, which published a fourth edition, with the announcement, in the boldest type, "We stop the press to state that we have nothing to communicate."

We have a mountain pregnant with a nation's good, and the mountain will not consent to be delivered before its regular time. All that it utters are resolutions for a complete gestation. If the country were to perish for it, Sir Robert Peel would not tell how it could be saved till he were duly inducted into Downing-street.

This reserve is certainly calculated to raise common expectation to a most extraordinary pitch. As Addison tells us, that at a bird-fancier's, among a number of parrots of great powers of speech, one bird distinguished himself by saying, "I speak in season," and nothing more, and was purchased in preference to all the others, because of this promise of wisdom; but his buyer found, to his great disgust, that the parrot's time for speaking in season never arrived, though it was incessantly promised.

Never did a statesman take such pains to make the public believe that he had a nostrum, with which no other was acquainted, as Sir Robert Peel has done; and it is to be observed that the quackery, which is sure to be followed by a great disappointment, is in this case quite superfluous, for he was sure of coming into power whether he played the charlatan or not before the curtain drew up, and his much ado about some policy that is in him, which is not to be told and not to be conceived, will make whatever he proposes appear the more paltry to excited expectation. To make dupes for the sake only of a short-lived delusion is a very losing game, for the gulls can peck as well as swallow, and a disabused dupe is apt to become an inveterate malcontent.

(Spectator.)

OYSTER-DAY: BEGGING.

How it may be in the less sophisticated regions of Wapping and Rotherhithe we know not, but in all the great thoroughfares of London West, the glories of the grottoes of oyster-shells, erected by the juvenile population in honour of the day when the favourite edible again comes into season, have sensibly abated. A cairn of shells thrown together in a corner, is substituted for the carefully built niche, outwardly rough but inwardly resplendent as mother of pearl, illumined with a candle, and strongly reminding one of the little shrines in which lamps and tapers are kept burning by the piety of Roman catholic countries. The lazy youngsters hold a single shell, typical of the grottoes of the old time before you, and beg something to purchase candles they never mean to light. The shell is to the grotto what hieroglyphics were to the more detailed paintings they superseded. The talk about a grotto which does not exist, is like the substitution of the words "White Swan" or "Bolt-in-tun" for the pictorial images which once occupied the space they now unworthily fill. Oyster-day has dwindled down to a mere pretext for begging.

Man has been defined "a reasoning animal," and "a cooking animal;" we suspect "a begging animal" would embrace the characteristic least seldom deficient in the individuals of the human race. Some people like to work, some to idle; but all at one time or another take pleasure in begging. The lover finds more pleasure in begging favours of his mistress than in receiving them; the courtier finds it more agreeable to beg appointments than to deserve them; the pious deem begging blessings from above the most meritorious employment. Old people make a trade of begging, and young people play at it. The mimic begging of children is indeed the strongest evidence of the universality of the propensity. The favourite amusement of children everywhere is to imitate the actions of their seniors: in Italy they play at priests; in this country they used, in our young days, to play at soldiers—at a more recent period we have seen them play at "reform" processions; in Turkey they seem to have played at the Cadi; but in all countries they play at beggars.

It must be confessed that begging is an agreeable pursuit. It is not difficult—any man can learn it by getting rid of a little superfluous diffidence. There is an uncertainty of success—a fluctuation in its emoluments, that excites pleasurable emotions akin to those experienced by the gambler or the devotee of field-sports. There is a sense of generosity about it; the man who condescends to be a beggar sacrifices his own vanity, in order to allow another to feed his self-esteem by fancying himself generous. It is a kind of life that at once gratifies the indolent disposition of most men and their love of variety and excitement. Nor is it devoid of a dignity peculiar to itself. Edie Ochiltree was not far wide of the mark when he maintained that there was more degradation in being dependent upon a single patron than in levying tribute on the public at large.

The beggars of this age may complain with Milton that they "on evil times are fallen and evil tongues." Authors write against, and magistrates imprison them. When the laws are found not sufficiently stringent, mendicity societies lend their aid. A conspiracy seems to have been organized to hunt the beggar from the face of the earth. Except the juvenile professors above alluded to, (and even they are scowled upon—some saturnine natures cannot even tolerate begging in jest), a beggar is rarely to be seen. Paupers we have, and unemployed operatives in plenty; but frank, down-right beggars are rare. The change is not for the better. The beggar might annoy at times by his importunity; but the sight of those mute, pale-faced sufferers, who dare not speak, but try to excite your compassion by pantomime, gives unredeemed pain. There is a superfetation of misery—they are destitute, and persecuted for being destitute.

There is a want of catholic sympathy in all this anxiety to sweep beggars from the face of day. The impatient persons who, disgusted with the clamorous urgency of a beggar, hand him over to the police, reverse the fable of the boys and frogs: they forget that though it may be (a metaphorical) death to them, it is (real) fun to him. There is a short-sighted selfishness—forgetting that many by relieving vagrants "have entertained angels unawares." A fact which gives a higher conception of the pleasures of a beggar's life than any other we have met with: it must indeed be a blissful state of existence that can tempt superior intelligences to try it for a time.

Then let us no more hear "beggarly fellow" used as a term of reproach.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The communication of J. C., for which we are extremely obliged, although in hand, must be deferred until next week, for want of room.

The documents from the Anti-slavery society, have been received. Copious extracts from one of them, will be found in our columns, the copy having been transmitted to us by a valued correspondent. The other shall receive insertion in our next number.

We should have been glad to have acted upon the suggestion of our Liverpool correspondent, had it been possible to do so consistently with our limits. The article he has brought under our notice, must have been divided into four parts—for lengthy extracts are never read.

We respectfully request our country friends, in all possible cases, to give their orders to the news agents in their respective localities; where this is impracticable, the better way is to send the amount of subscription (26s. per annum) by post-office order, direct to the office, which will secure the regular transmission of the paper to their address.

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ERRATUM.

In the first article in our last number, second column, twelfth line from the bottom, for "church" read "state."

The Nonconformist.

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 11, 1841.

THE REAL REVOLUTIONISTS.

"THE stars in their courses fought against Sisera." The very heavens frown upon toryism, rebuke its presumption, and threaten to crush its power.

There is no necessity for speculating upon the probable or even possible continuance of unpropitious weather. The seasons have done their work. The coming harvest, under future circumstances as favourable as the most sanguine can imagine, cannot fall short of the average less than one fifth. The result even a tyro might predict.

Estimating the annual consumption of grain in the United Kingdom at about fifty millions of quarters, which is below the truth, and calculating that high prices will diminish that consumption about a tenth, we have then a deficiency of five millions of quarters which must be supplied by importation. But foreign corn can be obtained only in exchange for gold, and when we anticipate a drain of specie from this country to the amount of six millions sterling, we purposely understate the probable sum. Whether the bank of England will be able to meet the exigency is exceedingly questionable. We believe it may be predicted with tolerable certainty that it will not—and the universal panic which would ensue upon its suspension of cash payments, may be much more easily imagined than described.

Taking, however, the most favourable view of the case, and allowing that the bank will be able to triumph over the coming difficulty—by what means will its triumph be ensured? By putting on the screw and contracting circulation. But our staple manufactures, already depressed beyond all precedent, cannot bear up under the terrible additional pressure they would then be called upon to sustain. Five out of every six of them must give way. A general break up must succeed. Workmen by millions will be thrown out of employ. Tradesmen dependent upon the custom of the working classes must go to ruin. The disorder will necessarily spread upward with a rapidity which few men dare even to suspect—and the complex but delicate machinery which we call credit, will go to pieces.

The people of the country, generally, will be able to trace their tremendous sufferings to the right cause—vicious, selfish, aristocratic legislation. The conservatives thrust themselves into office expressly to preserve and uphold the present oppressive system. The contest, therefore, will be between a nation rendered desperate by the prospect of certain ruin, and a small section resolved, at all hazards, upon the maintenance of exclusive privileges, and of power not based on justice—between the urgent necessities of the many, and the conventional rights of the few—between millions who must live, and thousands who declare that they shall not. Who then are the real revolutionists?

Yes! revolutionists! we have used the term and we abide by it. For they who fondly dream that a change of ministry will act as a talismanic spell upon a thoroughly incensed people, and be as oil upon the troubled waters, will find themselves egregiously mistaken. Hatred of toryism does not imply confidence in whiggism. Both sections of the aristocracy are the objects of all but universal distrust. Faith in the patriotism and political morality of either party is worn out. And whenever the elements of social disorder shall have sufficiently fermented to produce spontaneous combustion, the flame of popular indignation will enwrap all the institutions of the country. Reform having been tried and miserably failed, the next change will be more searching in its character. Men are tired of struggling uphill against aristocratic pressure. They will demand equal rights—they will abolish conventional privileges—to all monopolies they will put a sudden termination—monopolies of religion, of legislation, of food. As certainly as human nature is human nature, the next sweep will be a clean one—nor would we give a single doit for any institution of the country which is not based on truth and justice.

A suspicion of this kind appears to have crossed the minds of some of the most far-seeing of the conservatives themselves. They

are preparing themselves for the dreaded crisis—and how? By raising troops of yeomanry. Vain resource! Will cold steel stay the drain of gold? Will mounted horsemen prevent a run upon the bank? Will powder and shot hinder people from getting into the gazette? or the evolutions of cavalry effect a change in the laws of the commercial world? Can Lord Francis Egerton forbid a decline of the revenue? Can physical power make people who have not the wherewithal, pay taxes, or consume excisable commodities? What government can stand three months against public opinion, or maintain itself in opposition to the actual and urgent wants of all classes but a narrow aristocracy? These lordlings might as well bid their troops to charge the wind, and with their naked sabres and loaded carbines inflict chastisement upon the seasons. Again we say, the conservatives wage war against things; and although man should not, as we fervently trust he will not, lift a hand or stir a foot in violence, conservatism is doomed to certain and ignominious defeat.

Meanwhile, alas, while they pull down ruin upon themselves as a political party, possibly also upon aristocratic ascendancy, they involve in common ruin the noblest interests of the country. No man, whatever may be his political views and predilections, can contemplate the approaching convulsion without dread—except, indeed, the bankrupt in fortune and character, whose landed estates are heavily mortgaged in consequence of past extravagance. We can very easily imagine that some of the more violent of the tory party would prefer to take the chances of a universal crash, to a continuance, not to say increase, of their present incumbrances. But no honest member of society, who sees the mine at his feet ready to spring, can look in anticipation through the approaching winter, especially should it prove a severe one, without the greatest alarm. Society will ere then have reached such a state of inflammability, that the slightest spark struck out from the collision of parties will produce an explosion—and what may perish, or what perchance escape, it is beyond the wit of man to divine.

We are quite prepared to hear, in response to these expressions of fear, the ridicule of both parties now contending for power. But such ridicule would have been equally reasonable a few months prior to the breaking out of the first French revolution. We are not aware that the great laws regulating the movements of society have been repealed—and we have always learned to put faith in the doctrine that "like causes produce like effects." Let any man who is sceptical respecting the correctness of our view of probabilities, turn to "Alison's history of Europe," and read his "introduction to the French revolution." He will find that all the immediate causes to which that social earthquake is ascribed by the philosophic historian are in operation now—and that, with a few alterations in terms, the whole might be regarded as an accurate description of our own political condition in the present day. So precise is the parallel, that a tract, under the title of "The Old Almanack," has been sent forth by a publisher at Perth, consisting, with the exception of the few changes already alluded to, of a verbatim copy of Alison's chapter entitled, "Proximate causes of the Revolution;" and no intelligent reader would be found to deny, that our present political state is delineated with as much accuracy, as though the writer's express object had been, not to account for what took place in France half a century since, but what is passing in our own country under our very eyes. Again, then, we ask, who are the real revolutionists?

THE SPEAKERSHIP.

So, it is settled, notwithstanding the confident prognostications of the *Times* to the contrary, that Mr. Shaw Lefevre is to be speaker of the new House of Commons. Various causes have been assigned for this, and Sir Robert Peel has been thought to have deferred to the judgment of some of his most influential supporters. We believe that the decision must be ascribed to the Duke of Wellington, and that the Norwich election did much towards re-seating the tory-whig. Immediately upon the close of the election for that city, we were informed that the Duke of Wellington, disgusted with the profligacy for which Norwich elections are notorious, and possibly, objecting likewise to the expense, had refused to permit the Marquis of Douro to be put in nomination there, unless he was quietly allowed to come in. The Duke, we were told, had intimated that he had no wish to disturb Mr. Shaw Lefevre, his neighbour—a very moderate whig, and a good Speaker, in South Hants; but that, rather than encounter a contest at Norwich, the Marquis should be nominated in opposition to Mr. Lefevre. Parties therefore, *sub rosa*, agreed to let in one tory and one whig for the city of Norwich; and the chartist leader was, by the most efficacious means, induced to be very quiet. We have no doubt that the re-election of Mr. Lefevre to the chair of the House of Commons is closely connected with this event—and that Sir Robert Peel is obliged to take the Duke's nominee, because parties at Norwich managed matters snugly. Of one thing we are fully convinced, that, had Norwich been seriously contested, a whig would never have been fixed upon to preside over a tory house.

THE APPROACHING CONFERENCE AT MANCHESTER.

BEFORE we have another opportunity of addressing our readers, the ministerial conference at Manchester on the subject of the corn laws will have commenced its deliberations. Whatever we have to say, therefore, by way of comment or suggestion must be said at once, or left unsaid altogether. We need crave no indulgence for the remarks we have to offer, for we are confident the indulgence will be freely extended. We lay claim to no peculiar or exclusive gift of wisdom—we presume upon no fancied superiority over all or any of the respected individuals who are about to assemble—but we take a deep and earnest interest in the success of their meeting,

and we make no scruple, therefore, of contributing to the common stock the thoughts which have occurred to us in connection with this novel and important movement. Let them pass for what they are worth.

And, first, as a matter of business, we are requested to state that no pains have been spared to forward an invitation to every minister, individually, of every denomination. Wherever this has been found impracticable, in consequence of deficiency in the means of information requisite, a general invitation has been advertised in those organs which are most likely to meet the eye of the parties concerned. Any appearance of slight, therefore, must be set down to the real cause—the impossibility of commanding, in all cases, complete and correct lists of names; and every minister of the gospel is entitled to consider himself included as specially in the invitation as though he had received a circular from the committee. We sincerely trust that no little feeling of pique or wounded vanity will deter any one from being present at this gathering who has the disposition and opportunity to be there.

In point of numbers, there is no room to fear that the conference will prove a failure. But numbers alone would fail to give to the meeting all the importance which the occasion demands. We are delighted, consequently, to observe, in looking over the names of those gentlemen whose attendance has been promised, a large number which command wide and (party influence being laid aside) universal respect—names which are embalmed in the affectionate esteem of all men who value practical religion—names which are justly considered gems of honour to the several denominations which claim them as their own. The composition of the assembly, then, will disappoint no expectations, even the most sanguine. The apparatus to be worked is likely to be all that the sincere lovers of their country could wish to put together.

The efficient working of such an apparatus, the economy of its powers, the application in the right direction, and to a clearly-defined purpose, of its unusual capabilities, will demand much forethought, skilful arrangement, attention to details, and experienced business tact. Much will of necessity depend upon the *programme* of proceedings. No labour should be spared to make this perfect. Every member of the conference should know, immediately upon his arrival at Manchester, precisely what is going to be done, and the order of doing it, that he may be prepared to give his help just when and where it is likely to tell most effectively. For example, suppose an individual to possess the knowledge of a special class of facts illustrating a particular class of evils resulting from the present corn laws, he ought to have before him sufficient data for forming a correct judgment as to the fittest opportunity for communicating those facts to the meeting. On this head, however, we have full confidence in the committee of management.

Success will crown the efforts of this conference just in proportion as the members composing it keep steadily in view its ultimate design. The great object sought to be attained, we imagine, by a ministerial convocation on such a subject, is to produce a moral impression upon minds, not wholly hardened by selfishness or indifferent to religion, in favour of corn law abolition. To convince our rulers of the economical impolicy of these laws is a work much more appropriate in the hands of the anti-corn-law league than in those of christian ministers. But the terrible privations inflicted upon the poor by the operation of legal restrictions on the importation of food, the spirit in which those privations are borne, the habits they engender, the crimes to which they lead, the alienation of feeling in reference to the wealthier classes of society, and to government in general, which they produce, the hostility to christian instructors and to christianity itself, which they embitter—the impediments which these laws throw in the way of secular education—the modes in which they are found to press upon the great benevolent and religious institutions of our land—these, and such as these, constitute a range of topics which, if distinctly brought under the notice of the public, will go far to create a determination against the continuance of the present system in the face of which no power of opposition could long avail.

We have already given expression to our belief that the main object to be sought by the conference is to produce a deep and wide-spread moral impression in favour of the repeal of corn laws. It can hardly be necessary to suggest that the prevailing spirit and tone which shall pervade the meeting will greatly affect the ultimate result. Vague declamation, however fervid—bitter denunciations of aristocratic selfishness, however richly deserved—will not tell upon the public with half the effect of facts aptly brought out, reasonings fairly and fearlessly pursued, and conclusions calmly but unshrinkingly stated. The foes, both of cheap bread and unshackled religion, are anticipating with malignant pleasure, a violent effusion of ecclesiastical, or rather, clerical acrimony. We do not say we hope, but we are confidently persuaded, that both parties will find themselves thoroughly disappointed.

Scarcely inferior in importance will be a rigid exclusion of party politics. Anything like an attempt to ring changes upon the patriotism of her Majesty's present ministers, if it did not provoke irrelevant discussion—which most probably it would, would create suspicion that the whole movement is nothing more than an underhand trick of the whigs to retain or to regain office. The matter must be discussed without reference to parties—quite irrespectively of the men who have advocated either the one side or the other. It is not in itself a question of party politics, and those who have attempted to make it so have done the cause infinitely more harm than good.

Finally, we trust that every minister who attends this conference will see the necessity of being prepared beforehand with requisite information—of gleaning from his own neighbourhood, and binding

up in convenient order for reference, such facts and statistics as may be likely to prove valuable. With a view to this, the committee have most judiciously framed a series of inquiries, to which we have given insertion in another part of our paper, and which we would fain hope will elicit from all quarters correct and interesting replies. Nor do we see why those who are friendly to the object of the meeting, but are unable to be present, should not furnish written answers to the queries proposed.

We look forward with fervent hope, not unmingled with anxiety, to the issue of this conference. For good or for evil the movement will be extensively influential. We believe for good. We hailed it at first with delight. If, with our present information, we are unable to discern the reasons which have induced the originators of this conference to make it exclusively clerical, we are willing for the present to defer to their judgment. We regard the step thus far as an approach towards the actualisation of an object which we have for several years desired to see—namely, the bringing to bear upon the government of our beloved country the collected influence of the christian virtue and christian benevolence which is scattered through the land. The church has been too long controlled by the state. It is high time for the state to feel the plastic influence of the church—or in other words, of those pure and eternal principles which the universal church of Christ was founded to diffuse and cherish. We beg those gentlemen to whose suggestions and activity we are indebted for this project to accept our respectful and earnest thanks, and from our inmost hearts we wish them and their brethren "God speed."

A CERTAIN AND EFFECTUAL PLAN FOR THE REPEAL OF THE CORN-LAWS.

DESPERATE diseases, it is said, require desperate remedies, whereas, the simplest will often be found the most efficacious. Hampden overturned taxation by royal prerogative, by refusing the payment of ship-money. The Americans won their independence by casting a chest of tea into the ocean—catholic emancipation was carried by the Clare election—and the abolition of food-monopoly may be secured by equally simple means.

A pamphlet has just been put into our hands, entitled "Daily Bread," which suggests a perfectly legal, and were it tried, would, we doubt not, prove a completely successful method, of beating a parliamentary majority on the question of free-trade in food. The author proposes to establish all over the kingdom, societies to be called, "Daily bread societies." The contribution of one penny is to constitute membership. The money thus raised is to be expended in freighting some five or six ships with foreign corn, to be brought, at a specified time, to certain ports—and upon refusal by the authorities to admit it duty-free, to be thrown, in the presence of the people, into the sea.

Example is better than precept. Such a scene would demonstrate the folly and wickedness of these laws, more impressively than ten thousand arguments. The only objection which can be urged against this scheme, is that, were it adopted, the people would be driven to certain madness. What a system of iniquity, then, must that be, which, were it only fairly exposed to the light of day, would provoke execrations so loud and deep, as to awaken alarm in every monopolist's bosom. We, however, should have no fear of any violent result. The landowning aristocracy dare not permit such a practical exposure of their hard hearted tyranny. It would sweep away all their flimsy sophistries—it would set their doings before the eye of an oppressed people, in their undisguised enormity. They would see the necessity of yielding, whenever the plan should stand a chance of being carried out in earnest.

Were the ministers about to assemble at Manchester to discuss this plan, and finally recommend it for adoption, the doom of the corn-laws would inevitably be sealed. Sir Robert Peel and his majority would find it necessary to give way in all haste. There is nothing illegal in it—nothing inconsistent. It is but giving the public a real representation of the abominable tyranny, in the place of graphic descriptions of it. Can our ministers strike this blow, and free a suffering country from privations, misery and death? It would, undoubtedly, require nerve—but how are we to be extricated from the imminent peril of national ruin, without nerve? Timely courage might save us—nothing else can or will. A year or two more of delay, and the markets for our manufacturing industry will all be occupied by foreigners. "Now or never," seems to be the ordination of Providence in reference to the peace and prosperity of Great Britain.

IF KNOWLEDGE INCREASES, WHAT WILL BECOME OF THE ARISTOCRATIC PRINCIPLE?

TIME was when the masses, if in distress, could be induced to burn baker's houses because bread was dear, or to employ their lungs and their chalk in thrusting "no popery" into their own ears and eyes, and to think their self-delusion knowledge, and their mischief a remedy. They made drunk the little understanding they possessed, and referred their sufferings to circumstances bearing as much relation to the true cause, as Goodwin sands to Tenterden church steeple—and their pastors and masters loved to have it so.

But now, amidst the general distress in which the people are involved, it is cheering to know that the knowledge of the true cause of it is fast spreading—that cause will be found in the selfishness and misgovernment springing from the great monster evil, the monopoly of legislation.

If a family having a large surplus income is constantly in distress, it must arise from bad economy and mismanagement. In Great Britain the people reproduce annually the whole of the food,

clothing, rent, interest on capital, a hundred millions of taxes, rates, tithes and tolls, and a large surplus—they produce enough for all, and to spare—they provide ample stores for the whole family, yet the greater number by far are either in absolute want, or in the fear of it.

Since the riots of 1780, one generation has passed away, and the people are now able to trace the distress under which they suffer, to the want of a constitution, to partial and selfish laws, and to the system of taxation imposed by their aristocratic governments.

England never had a constitution, and as a consequence she has a confused heap of laws.

A constitution is the act of a people declaring the principles upon which the laws shall be made, and defining the powers of the law-makers and the executive.

What the people have obtained of recognised right in Great Britain, has been wrested from power in the struggles which oppression has induced.

The lives of the people have been sacrificed to win, so far as they have been won, the rights of the many.

The conquest brought over the sweepings of the Norman gaols, and the mailed brutes who accompanied the Norman conqueror were yeilded nobles, and established their title by brute force; and since knowledge has rendered the sword comparatively powerless, they have held it by fraud.

They have, as a class, been oppressors of the people and disloyal to the crown.

Most of the misery and evils of society, and the checks upon the onward course of the country, arise from the struggles of the factions into which the aristocracy are divided, to obtain the administration. The declaration, "that the influence of the crown had increased, was increasing, and ought to be diminished," was, and is an untruth, as applied to the monarchy, but applied to the aristocracy who gave it currency, it is true. They profess loyalty, as a means to sustain their order—they preserve the crown, not because they are faithful, but that they may take the government, its patronage and its profits, into their keeping.

The monarch for the time being is but the nominal ruler of these kingdoms. The aristocracy have taken the government into their own hands, and insist upon naming even the bed-chamber women of the sovereign.

By their own boroughmongering parliaments, they took from the crown its lands, jobbed them amongst themselves, and made the crown a pensioner upon the people. They have been equally unfaithful to the people.

By their own inclosure acts, they took the common lands into their own keeping, and secured themselves, by the influence which landed property invariably and peculiarly gives, in the power to make the laws.

They then affected and now affect to fear democracy, yet they have made the crown wholly dependant on the taxes, that is, upon the people, whom they affect to fear; nevertheless they pretend to be exclusively loyal, and to be apprehensive about the safety of the crown. Such professions, with such conduct, remind us of the chief of traitors, who carried the bag, and was careful not of love, but of covetousness.

The people have ever been loyal to the monarch and their country. The aristocracy (for to call them the "nobility" is generally speaking a misnomer)—the aristocracy have been disloyal to both, and have blighted by their selfish mis-management the great and glorious results to human freedom and human happiness, which would have proceeded from the patriotic sacrifices and struggles of the people. Great and splendid as have been the efforts of Great Britain—we do not include the objects to which the aristocracy directed them—those efforts have been the efforts of the people, as contradistinguished from the aristocracy. The people have borne the burden and the heat of the day; they have supplied the millions of brave men, and created the hundreds of millions of wealth, and the aristocracy—the men who have had the government, who usurped it by force as baronial brutes, retained it by cringing to and misguiding the monarchs, and cheating an ignorant and confiding people by a fraudulent appearance of representation—the aristocracy, who have had the government and the wealth of this great people in their hands, have expended the whole, and left the country nearly 800 millions in debt. Could more splendid, enduring, and glorious efforts be appealed to by a people than the production of so much wealth? Could a worse, a more disgraceful result be shown by those, to whom has been entrusted its administration and the direction of such efforts?

Now the whigs are of this class. They have been whilst out, the talkers against the section who were in. They needed the people as instruments, and used clap-traps about the common good to induce the people to lend themselves to their purposes.

It has not answered in the nineteenth as it did in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, because the scriptures had sown the seed of universal principles—the principles of pure benevolence and human brotherhood; and the art of printing diffused them over the earth during those centuries; and commerce, science, and the arts have rapidly strengthened them in the nineteenth century. Nations can now see and shake hands with each other—steam and rail-roads are making them friends and intimates—these are the harbingers of peace and unity. Peace is the mother of human happiness, and unity is the cement of the democratic principle, which is but another form of expression for the happiness of the greatest number.

SUMMARY.

COLD and unsettled weather still prevails, and, drawing our information from most respectable and competent authorities, we anti-

cipate not only a late but a deficient harvest. Corn-laws will be scattered by the winds, and destroyed by the rains of heaven—a singularly fitting termination to the iniquity. As to Sir Robert Peel's attempting to uphold them, the idea is ridiculous. He must either give way, or he will be thrust out of it. The monopolists have had their day—a day of profligate extravagance. Silently, and in much patience, the people have submitted to part with a moiety of their hard earnings "to gild the burnished troops" of aristocratic households. The gripe of poverty has been hard upon them, and in anguish they have often, unpitied of their oppressors, writhed and groaned. Heaven has heard the cries of the needy, and interposes to wrest from a flushed and triumphant "majority" the victory they have spared no arts of corruption or intimidation to win. Earnestly do we pray that they may not be mad enough to stand in the path of a starving people in search of food! If so, it is certain, their cup is full—and the bitterness they will have to drink, will be such as to wring pity from their worst foes.

Political news there is none, beyond the rumour that Mr. Shaw Lefevre is to have the speakership, and the fact, that Lord John Russell has issued a circular, calling upon his supporters to be present at the opening of parliament on the 19th instant. The committee who are making preparations for the conference at Manchester, continue to receive great numbers of favourable replies to the invitations they sent abroad; and upwards of five hundred ministers, it is fully anticipated, will assemble to pronounce condemnation on the monopoly of food. Things look dark for the landed interest.

Foreign intelligence offers no field for comment. What is new is not important, at all events, in comparison of pressing affairs at home.

Her Majesty has appointed William Allan, Esq., President of the Royal Scottish Academy, her Majesty's limner for Scotland, vacant by the death of Sir David Wilkie.

The present month is fruitful in the anniversaries of persons closely allied to the British Crown. Friday next is the birthday of Her Majesty the Queen Dowager. The Tuesday following (17th instant) is the anniversary of the birth of her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, and the 26th is that of Prince Albert.

Lord John Russell has addressed the following circular to the ministerial members of the House of Commons:—

Downing-street, July 31, 1841.

"SIR,—As upon the meeting of parliament, on Thursday, the 19th of August, the House of Commons will immediately proceed to the choice of a Speaker, and to the consideration of business of the highest importance, I take the liberty of earnestly requesting your attendance on that day.

"I have the honour to be, sir,

"Your obedient and faithful servant,

"J. RUSSELL."

We have reason to know that Sir Robert Peel has communicated to Mr. C. Shaw Lefevre his intention to support the reelection of that gentleman, in the event of his being proposed on the meeting of the new Parliament as speaker of the House of Commons. We may add, that those personal and political friends of the Right Honourable Baronet to whom this intention has been imparted concur unanimously in the propriety of the decision.—*Morning Post*, Aug. 4.

The Duke of Wellington returned to Walmer Castle, after his visit to Woburn Abbey, on Friday last. He is expected to be in town a few days before the meeting of parliament.

QUERIES TO BE ANSWERED AT THE CONFERENCE.

DEAR SIR—As it is your intention to be present at the conference of ministers in Manchester upon the subject of the corn-laws, on the 17th inst., I beg leave to suggest, that you may greatly serve the cause of humanity by bringing with you as many facts as possible with reference to the condition of the poor and labouring classes of your district. I will take the liberty of mentioning some of the particulars to which it would be advisable to direct your attention.

Are the working classes in your neighbourhood generally well employed, or otherwise? State the average weekly wages paid, distinguishing between skilled and unskilled labourers.

Has the amount of their earnings been increased or diminished within your experience, and how much?

How have you found the demand for labour to be affected by cheap or dear food?

Have wages risen with the rise of the price of food, and fallen with its fall, and in what proportion?

Is the condition of the labouring population, as a class, better or worse now, as compared with former periods within your experience?

What proportion do the poor-rates in your parish bear to those of former periods?

Refer to prison reports, and to reports of infirmaries, dispensaries, and other charities, for statistics of the state of crime, disease, and destitution in your neighbourhood now, as compared with former periods.

If your experience lie in a rural district, state whether the wages paid to agricultural labourers are regulated according to the number of their children.

What is the state of the middle class in your districts, such as the small trader, &c.? Is their condition improved or deteriorated now as compared with former periods within your experience?

Have you perceived any connection between high and low-priced food; and an increase or diminution of the funds of your religious and benevolent societies?

Have you found any falling off in the numbers of your congregation in consequence of the distress occasioned by the high price of food?

Has there been any decrease in the attendance of the scholars at your Sunday schools, and if so, to what cause do you attribute it?

I feel that it would be improper for me to add a word of advice as to the necessity of accuracy in the collection of these important facts. In individual cases of a striking nature let me suggest, that it might be desirable to procure the statements in writing of the parties themselves; and I have the honour to be, &c.

GEORGE THOMPSON, Hon. Sec.

JAMES W. MASSIE,)

R. FLETCHER,) Committee of

W. M'KERROW.) Correspondence.

15, Lever-street, Manchester, Aug. 3, 1841

LIBERIA.

EXTRACTS FROM A LETTER ADDRESSED TO JOSEPH STURGE, ESQ.

"Clarence, Fernando Po, April 5, 1841.

"Dear and highly-esteemed Friend—As I am aware of the deep interest you take in the state of Africa and her children, I proceed without loss of time in making a long introduction, to give you a few particulars—first, in reference to Liberia, and next, in reference to the state of the Island on which Dr. Prince and myself have for about three months resided.

"My opportunities for acquiring information respecting Liberia were comparatively few; but the persons from whom I had some particulars were such as have resided long at Cape Palmas and other parts of the colony, and were chiefly missionaries of the episcopalian, presbyterian, and baptist persuasions. The extent of territory claimed by the colonists reaches from Cape Mount river to the river Cavally. The map of the colony goes to the river Solymen, in the 7° degree of north latitude; and when off the Cavally river, a paper signed by Dr. Hall was handed to me from King Baffo, in which the said king was recommended to the favourable consideration of traders, on account of having granted, *gratuitously*, a large tract of land on the Cavally river to the Maryland Colonization Society. Cavally river is 20 miles to the south of Cape Palmas; so that the line of coast claimed, and partially occupied, by the different colonization societies, and comprehended under the term Liberia, is not short of 300 miles."

"I was informed that to enter into the causes of the wars with the natives would require a long explanation, in which different parties would give different accounts, according to their prejudices and interests. But one cause, certainly, was the prohibition under which many of the natives near to Mesurado lay, in reference to free trade with the vessels that visited their coast. This prohibition is caused by the selfish policy of the colonial government, which has induced them to lay a fine upon vessels found trading with the natives, and increase the expenses of foreign trade by harbour dues and the employment of a commissioned agent; so that goods are sold one-ninth higher at and near Monrovia than on other parts of the same line of coast; and all impediments and hindrances to trade are thrown in the way of the natives, to force them to obtain their supplies through the merchants settled in the colony. This has been felt keenly, and in some cases has met with resistance by the natives. Another cause is, the attempt made to prevent the natives from fishing in Bassa Cove, and other places, where they formerly employed themselves in fishing without molestation. In agreeing to allow the Americans to settle, the natives never contemplated a curtailing of their own rights and privileges, but looked for great advantages from the trade promised them with America and Europe. They now feel themselves grievously disappointed in these their too sanguine expectations. It is also candidly admitted that the colonists have frequently acted unjustly towards the natives, and have oppressed them; and that this injustice and oppression still, to a certain extent, continues.

"A considerable number were lately slain at a station belonging to a methodist missionary, some way into the country behind Mesurado. The account has appeared in the Monrovia newspaper, and also in a Boston newspaper, in one of which I doubt not the statement has been seen by you. Dr. Prince and myself were distinctly informed, that the tribe amongst whom the missionaries resided had time to fly with their wives, children, aged people, and property—that instead of flying, the missionaries sent to Monrovia for arms and ammunition, and resolved to risk life in the protection of their property—when the hostile tribe appeared, the attack commenced, and the people were beaten off with considerable slaughter—and when the defence for a time ceased, the assailants made an attempt to carry away their slain; but at this time the firing recommenced, and much injury was done to the flying natives. An unfeeling letter appeared in the *Liberia Herald*, written by one of the principal actors in this bloody scene. The missionary disgraces himself by showing in this letter an utter want of the spirit of the master he professes to serve. The editor lauds him as a hero; but his brother missionaries highly disapprove of his conduct and of his spirit; and those of them with whom I conversed appeared much to regret the spirit of revenge that had been manifested on this mournful occasion."

"I was assured that the late wars have had on the minds of the natives the worst possible effect—that they are increasingly jealous of the power and influence of the colonists, and highly displeased at their proud and overbearing conduct. When their kings and head men gifted away, or sold a part of their territory, they did so for the immediate advantage of a large 'duct' or present, or the future prospect of an increase of trade; they had no idea of curtailing their own comforts, or of being overrun by persons from a foreign land: they saw only the favorable side; but now see the opposite; and, living in a part of Africa already teeming with a native population and not very rich in soil, they find that the rising power of the colonists must be kept down, or they must be driven in and amongst hostile tribes, jealous of any such encroachment upon their hunting or provision grounds. It was declared as a thing self-evident, that as the colony increased wars would also increase, and that the spirit cherished on both sides would make these, as much as possible, wars of an exterminating description.

"Those agreements made with Africans are nearly all decidedly unjust—a mere trifle is given for thousands of acres of land. The benefits of trade are put before the ignorant people in all their fascinating forms—a footing is obtained, and force is used to retain that footing, and extend, if necessary, the boundary lines as far as the aggressor thinks proper to wish or desire. A small provision ground, producing rice, plantains, &c., is termed a farm, and such provision grounds are common in the colony; but as to the growth of cotton, sugar, or the like, no such thing, to any extent, prevails in any part of the colony of Liberia."

"All here are engaged in trade, except the missionaries—even the governor has not enough to keep him, from those by whom he is appointed: he is, in fact, the principal merchant at Cape Palmas. There are four places of worship here—one presbyterian, one episcopalian, a methodist, and a baptist. All the missionaries are from America. The presbyterian and episcopalian are sent to the natives—the methodists and baptists are employed chiefly among the colonists. The presbyterian missionary has a printing press, speaks and preaches in the 'Grebo' tongue, and has translated and printed several books in

that language. Temperance prevails in the colony here, and no rum is sold. The governor is esteemed and loved, and unites a few of the colonists with him in the administration of justice. The colonists are not in the least jealous of him on account of his appointment by the society in America. They are content, not yet having confidence in themselves. The desire manifested by the colonists to return to America is so great that, if the vessels were supplied, such a number would leave in them that those wishing to remain would find themselves too few to protect themselves from the natives, and would therefore leave on this account. No obstacle but the want of means prevents the return of the colonists to America; but this is a sufficient one, and confines them to the land of their exile."

"I shall conclude this brief account of Liberia by giving it as my opinion, from all I have seen and heard, that the good set forth by the Colonization Society to be accomplished here will never be seen, unless a complete change of plan could be effected. The colonists must be men chosen for their work, and well supported in it. Righteousness, mercy, and love, must regulate the conduct of all towards each other, and towards the natives—good and equal laws must prevail—and a grand object aimed at must be the benefit of the natives, before any great good will arise to them from strangers, on whom they look at first with an eye of suspicion and jealousy. As to any benefit arising to the colonists themselves, this is out of the question. Had their temporal good been sought, America would have been found to have been sufficiently large to have contained them all. If a few native Africans had desired to be sent back to their country, it would have been benevolent to have done all for their security and usefulness in the land that gave them birth; but to ship off native Americans almost, if not altogether, by force, was at once cruel and unjust, and cannot have resting upon it the blessing of the Most High!"

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

COACH ACCIDENT AT KENDAL, AND LOSS OF LIFE.—On Sunday week the Engineer coach, which runs betwixt the Lancaster railway terminus and Conhill, was overturned on the road at a place called Cold Harbour, on the Shap road, about four miles from Kendal. The Engineer having the lead of the mails, was proceeding at a tremendous rate, and on reaching the above place began to swerve from one side and then to the other upon its springs. This dangerous motion was perceived by a Mr. Hayward, farmer, of Hinthsham, Suffolk, who was sitting behind the driver, and who leaped from the coach in a direction from the horses, and, his head coming in contact with the ground, he was killed on the spot. Directly after the coach went over with a tremendous crash, and precipitated to the ground the whole of the passengers. One of them had the fleshy part of his leg torn in the most dreadful manner, whilst his foot was completely twisted round. Another had one of his legs broken, and the other much contused.

SHOCKING ACCIDENT FROM WINDOW-CLEANING.—On Monday afternoon a shocking accident happened to a young woman named Helen Labern, nineteen years of age, housemaid in the service of Mrs. Wagstaff, residing at 24, Lower Belgrave place, Belgrave square, Piccadilly. It appears that she was cleaning the first-floor window, when she let go her hold, and fell into the area, a height of nearly thirty feet. The poor girl was taken up in an insensible and bleeding state, and conveyed to St. George's Hospital.

DESTRUCTION OF THE SHIP SAINT GEORGE—SEVENTEEN LIVES LOST.—Intelligence of the loss of this splendid ship, the property of Messrs. Fletcher and Sons, was received by the underwriters at Lloyd's on Tuesday. The calamity happened on the night of Thursday, the 17th of June last, on the Florida shores, and all on board, excepting two seamen and the cabin boy, perished. From the statement of the survivors which has been received, it appears that the Saint George was on her voyage to New Orleans, having left London on the 29th of April last. The ship and cargo are valued at 12,000*l*.

FIRE IN UPPER THAMES-STREET.—On Saturday morning about twenty minutes to four o'clock, a fire, attended with a loss of nearly 20,000*l*. in property, broke out in the granary of Messrs. Smith and Co., of Bear-lane, Puddle-dock, Upper Thames-street. Notwithstanding the immediate attendance of the London Establishment and West of England fire-engines, and the floating-engines from Rotherhithe and Southwark bridge, by four o'clock every floor of Messrs. Smith's granary, with their contents, were in flames, and with most frightful rapidity extended to the premises of Messrs. Rowson and Drew, iron-mongers, in Thames-street, the upper floor of which ignited. The whole of the granaries from the river front of Messrs. Smith and Co., are entirely destroyed, but insured, for the most part in the Sun Fire-office, for 11,500*l*.; Messrs. Rawson and Drew are also insured. No cause could be assigned for the fire, which was not extinguished until near nine o'clock.

DEATHS FROM DRINKING ARDENT SPIRITS.—On Saturday last, two inquests were held at York, before John Wood, Esq., coroner; one on the body of Thomas Beadle, a bricklayer's labourer, residing in the Barley-corn yard, Walmgate, and the other on John Bailey, a sweep, living in Hungate, both married men. It appeared from the evidence adduced, that the two men had been drinking at the Barley-corn Inn, Coppergate, in company with another man, and that between them, they consumed six pints of rum! The jury, in both cases, returned a verdict of "Died from excessive drinking of spirituous liquors."

BURSTING OF A BOILER—THREE LIVES LOST.—On Monday week, an appalling accident took place at Mold Green, near Huddersfield, by the bursting of a steam boiler on the premises of Messrs. Samuel and William Dowse, silk and cotton doublers, which scalded and otherwise injured six females, who were standing by, so that three have died, and the lives of one or two others are in great jeopardy. The accident occurred a little before six in the morning, just when the children begin to assemble for work; and had it been a little later, in all probability the sacrifice of life would have been very great. The boiler is of eighteen or twenty horse power, and was set in the open yard and walled round. The bursting was without notice, accompanied by an awful noise, shaking the dwellings around, filling the air with dense smoke of steam and fire, hurling bricks fifty or sixty yards, and dashing the girls to the ground, scalded and nearly lifeless.

"You are very pressing," as the filbert said to the nutcrackers.

THUNDER STORMS.—The safest situation during a thunder storm is the cellar; for when a person is below the service of the earth, the lightning must strike it before it can reach him, and will of course, in all probability, be expended on it. Dr. Franklin advises persons apprehensive of lightning to sit in the middle of a room, not under a metal lustre, or any other conductor, and to lay their feet on another chair. It will be safer still, he adds, to lay two or three beds or mattresses in the middle of the room, and folding them double, to place the chairs upon them. A hammock suspended by silk cords would be an improvement upon this apparatus. Persons in fields should prefer the open parts to the vicinity of trees. The distance of a thunder-storm and consequently the danger, is not difficult to be ascertained. As light travels at the rate of about 66,420 leagues in a second, or nearly 200,000 miles in a second of time, its effects may be considered as instantaneous within any moderate distance. Sound, on the contrary, is transmitted only at the rate of eleven hundred and forty-two feet in a second. By accurately observing, therefore, the time which intervenes between the flash of light and the beginning of the noise of the thunder which follows it, a very accurate calculation may be made of its distance, viz., when you observe the lightning, and ten seconds elapse before you hear the thunder, you are two miles out of danger: if five seconds elapse between, one mile out of danger; but if you only distinguish one second to elapse between the lightning and thunder, then you may estimate yourself only 1,142 feet from the dangerous fluid.

A THUNDERING "STORY."—The little dependence that is to be placed on the newspaper press has received an additional illustration within the last few days. A credulous subscriber to a local journal, who resides in Sunderland, met with a paragraph in its columns, beginning—"The safest situation during a thunder storm is the cellar." Accordingly, on Monday last, when an opportunity occurred of putting this doctrine to the test of experience, our contemporary's subscriber rushed down into his cellar on the instant that he heard the first clap of thunder. When the storm was over, the family looked for his return, but he never made his appearance; and on descending into the cavernous retreat to seek the missing member of the household, they found the unhappy man stretched upon the floor, dead—drunk.

UNIVERSAL SUFFRAGE.—An elector of Salford, named Stork, residing in No. 5 district, adopted a rather novel expedient for ascertaining the sense of the non-electors residing in his neighbourhood, for whom he considered he held his vote in trust, at the late election. He placed a board in his window, on which was the following inscription:—"All persons residing in this street and the neighbouring courts, who have no votes, are requested to call and tell me whether I must vote for Garnett or Brotherton at the coming election." This notice brought a number of persons to his shop, all of whom, if *bona fide* non-electors of the streets and courts adjacent, were requested to sign their names, and to write opposite to the name of the candidate of their choice. This "poll" was kept open until ten o'clock on Thursday night, when the worthy elector put forth the following state of the poll:—

In favour of my voting for Brotherton . . . 57
In favour of my voting for Garnett . . . 23
Majority in favour of Brotherton . . . — 34

Consequently I shall poll for Brotherton to-morrow morning."

EXTRAORDINARY ESCAPE FROM PRISON.—Plymouth, Sunday, July 25.—This morning, when Cook, one of the town-sergeants, took their breakfasts into a cell where three men were confined, one of them, named Randell, who is under sentence of transportation for 14 years, snatched the prison keys from Cook's hand, and with them inflicted a violent blow on his forehead, which knocked him down and stunned him. He then produced a knife, and, using threats, he stripped off the town-sergeant's trousers, and put them on himself; he pocketed two sovereigns and 20s. in silver, and Cook's watch; he took a frock-coat from a fellow-prisoner, and having with cords lashed the town-sergeant on the prison bed, with his face downward, he took a bundle of spare clothes under his arm, and made his escape. It was some time before the police heard the disturbance. The escaped convict, in the year 1837, was sent to the hulks for seven years, for robbery. In consequence of good conduct he was freed after four years' confinement. He had only been at liberty 16 days when he stole a check for 40l. or 50l. from the master of a ship lying here. For this robbery he was sentenced to 14 years' transportation at our last assizes, about three weeks since. He is a native of Harbury in Warwickshire, about 26 years of age, 5 feet 6 inches high, stout built, sallow complexion, freckled, oval visage, dark eyes, and hair and eye-brows light brown. He is a butcher by trade, but assumes the manners of a sailor.

MEDICAL STAFF APPOINTMENT.—From the *London Gazette Extraordinary*, August 19, 1841.—The Right Honourable Sir R. Peel, Bart., M.P. for Tamworth, and M.D. to "The Carlton Club," to be Court Physician, *pro tempore*, Doctor Sidmouth having some time ago retired from practice without due provision being made for the management of his peculiar department.

Advertisement.—Sir Rhubarb Pill begs to inform his numerous friends, that, on his return from his professional tour, he expects to remove to much larger premises in Downing street, where he will continue to give advice on all diseases affecting the constitution; and begs at the same time to warn the public against those empirics who have been purging the country for the last ten years, and to announce that he makes a point of never declaring what treatment he will pursue until properly called in and made acquainted with the disease, as he finds that it is always the same as it was six years previous, and never changes his prescriptions.

N. B. A few assistants wanted. No Irish need apply.

A HINT TO THE SLOVENLY.—TO PERFUME LINEN.—Rose leaves dried in the shade, cloves beat to a powder, and mace scraped; mix them together, and put them into little bags.—*New York Times*.—We know of a better way: boil the linen in soft water, rub it well in a tub of hot water, apply a liberal quantity of soap, rinse it, dry it, starch it, and press it with a hot iron. If this process is gone through faithfully, the linen will have the sweetness of the best of all perfumes, viz. cleanliness.—A warm bath and scrubbing brush are excellent perfumes for the body. If gentlemen and ladies would use them more, and lavender, musk, and cologne, &c., less, they would smell sweeter than they now do, many of them. This is rather plain talking, but it is the truth.—*Boston Morning Post*.

LITERATURE.

A Practical Commentary, or an Exposition, with Notes, on the Epistle of James. By the Rev. THOMAS MANTON, D.D. London: Gladding, Whitechapel road; and Hamilton, Adams, and Co., Paternoster row.

No fact, in our judgment, is more creditable to the theological taste of the present age than the general demand for reprints of the standard writings of our older school of divines. Whatever there might be of quaintness in their modes of dressing up their thoughts, and however disposed they were to parade a vast amount of merely scholastic learning, they were, nevertheless, men of uncommon intellectual vigour. Their works may occasionally weary us, but if the writers exhaust their readers, they exhaust their subjects too. Against them the charge cannot with justice be brought of producing works which, like too many modern ones, are both wearisome and worthless. Reading, in their days, was not so much a recreation as a business. Population was not so crowded as to have produced that severe competition for mere subsistence which, in our own times, completely absorbs leisure, and incapacitates as well as indisposes men for quiet and daily study. Books, now-a-days, must be seen by snatches—men are literally compelled to "run and read." Hence the light and superficial character of modern literature. In the days of Manton, Owen, Baxter, Bates, and Barrow, things were otherwise. The reading public was undoubtedly much more limited in point of extent than now; but then it was a public that had leisure to digest what it read. Its powers of mental assimilation were not debilitated by incessant hurry and excitement. It could take strong meat, and no inconsiderable quantity of it either. The purveyors of food, of course, accommodated their works to the prevailing healthy appetites of those whom they addressed—and were careful to give solid matter in abundance, without being over anxious in regard to manner. Just so is it with this commentary of Dr. Manton's. It is full of pith. Each verse in order passes under review. It is looked at critically and grammatically. The real meaning of it is elicited; and then we have a series of observations, doctrinal and practical, on the text, the signification of which has been just explained. For private study it is valuable—to theological students and ministers it will prove a most important acquisition. As far as we can pretend to judge in such matters, the getting up of the volume reflects credit on the publishers, and the price of it is exceedingly reasonable.

La Bruja: The Witch; or a Picture of the Court of Rome; found among the MSS. of a respectable theologian, a great friend of that Court. Translated from the Spanish by MARKOPHRATES. London: Hatchard and Son, Piccadilly. 1840.

WE have been greatly amused with this little work. It is just what its title bespeaks it—a picture of the court of Rome. The plan of the work is a happy one, and is worked out with peculiar skill. The writer is supposed to receive from a witch, in return for two ounces of gold, power to see, in one night, all that the court of Rome has been in latter ages, and that which it now is. Accordingly we are suddenly transported to St. Peter's. The sepulchres of Popes come one by one before us—we just see the men—they remain before us but a moment, but that moment is enough to enable us to discern their prominent characteristics. Here is a specimen:—

"Passing further on, we came to the sepulchre of Innocent XII. Blessed Pope! exclaimed an Oxford professor; who made all the sacred college sign the bull in which is prohibited all species of *excessive complaisance*, of the Popes in favour of their *nephews*, obliging the cardinals, present and future, to conform themselves to it and to ratify it with an oath in every conclave, and that the Popes-elect should swear to its observance. This bull is waste paper, said a certain masked personage of our gossiping committee. How so? Then, said I, do not the Cardinals observe the Pope's bulls and their own oath? It is mere form, answered the incognito. Besides, how can you prove to a Pope that anything is *excessive* in complaisance towards his kindred? This may be evaded by a cunning scholastic; and if not, it may be transferred to the *nephews* of Pius VI., and to the dukedom of Nemi, which the infernal tongue of Pasquin called *Nemini*."

"Are we to be all the year registering sepulchres? said I to the young man who accompanied me: no, must I not see that which I desire of the most signal epochs of Rome?" And so we pass from Rome as it is, to Rome as it has been. The mummeries, the absurdities, the blasphemies, the cruelties of mystic Babylon, come under our notice in little historical etchings, executed with amazing spirit. No colouring is attempted. We happily escape the sombre daubing with which ecclesiastical writers make the whole of this history one scene of disgusting wickedness. All the profit which can be gained from looking at such naked and filthy depravity, when minutely drawn and faithfully coloured, is effected here by a line or two of masterly sketching. The picture is just presented, and then withdrawn; and the impression left upon the mind is, that the whole system is a rank imposture, which men of sense must condemn, even while interest may link them to it by indissoluble bonds. If Rome is to be exposed, and surely it ought to be, we would rather have the witch as our *cicerone* than Hugh McNeile, or any of his fraternity. We see everything we want to see here, without being pestered with everlasting effusions of black bile.

The moral Influence, Dangers, and Duties, connected with great Cities. By JOHN TODD. London: T. Ward. 1841.

This little work ought, and, we trust, will have an extensive circulation. The temptations, dangers, and duties, peculiar to christians, worldly men, and youth especially, living in great cities, are brought out with great force, and set before the mind in prominent relief, by a terse and vivid style of writing. Mr. Todd possesses the happy art of arresting the attention, and taking it with him, unwearied, throughout his whole course. The ground over which he passes in this small volume, is new and untrodden. He waves his wand, and the moral aspects of society, when crowded into a small space, rise up to our astonished sight. We gain a new view of the

numerous and fearful perils to which all classes living in these busy haunts of men are necessarily exposed. He does not content himself, however, with unveiling the hidden danger—he points out the only true ground of safety; and, by earnest, affectionate, and soul-stirring appeals, urges his readers to avail themselves of it. We recommend every christian parent, who is about to commit the character of a child to the searching ordeal of a residence in a great city, to put this book into his hands. Under the guidance of such a Mentor, he may possibly escape unscathed.

Essays on the distinguishing Traits of Christian Character. By GARDINER SPRING, D.D. London: Unwin, 51, Bucklersbury.

ANOTHER work by an American divine—brief and unpretending, but sound vigorous, and calculated for extensive usefulness. The christian character is here subjected to a searching scriptural analysis, and resolved into its separate essential elements. The spurious is discriminated from the genuine by the touchstone of infallible truth. In times distinguished by a general profession of religion, such a work cannot be too widely circulated. The days appear to be rapidly approaching when the process of winnowing will commence—and multitudes will probably be surprised to find their characters fly as chaff before the blast. In prospect of such a season, it would be well, could men be brought to judge themselves with impartiality—and in attempting to do so this work will afford them invaluable aid. We heartily commend it to the acceptance of the public.

Toryism versus English Liberty: An Argument from History. Reprinted from the Eclectic Review. London: Jackson and Walford. 1841.

A FAITHFUL portrait of a hideous monster, drawn by the pencil of a competent artist. The good, easy, selfish, respectable members of society, who, fancying that toryism, modified by the spirit of the age, is not essentially the same as it once was, are inclined to put their trust in it at the present eventful crisis of our national affairs, should read this pamphlet. If they wish to be enlightened, this will enlighten them. If they do not, whatever principles they may profess, they are themselves tories in their hearts; and, had they the power, would develop the worst features of toryism in their practice.

The Duty of civil Magistrates in Relation to the Support of Religion. A Lecture delivered before the Liverpool Voluntary Church Society. By the Rev. DAVID YOUNG, D.D., of Perth. London: Jackson and Walford.

THE Liverpool Voluntary Church Society is doing good service in the cause of religious liberty. By its instrumentality, it has laid at the feet of the public several most valuable contributions to our store of what we may call the literature of voluntarism. The present lecture is by no means the least worthy one of the series. It is a masterly and, as appears to us, unanswerable argument against the interposition of the civil magistrate in support of christianity. Such calm, well-reasoned, able, and dispassionate lectures as that now before us, are precious seed wherewith to sow the soil. We trust this spirited society will continue its useful efforts, and persevere in scattering abroad these mustard seeds of truth. The laws of the human mind are as steady in their operation as the laws of the material world; and they who commit such grain to the earth may count, without presumption, upon a rich harvest.

The Wanderer welcomed Home. An authentic Narrative. London: Ward and Co.

A BEAUTIFUL and affecting narrative, well calculated to encourage the benevolent, who employ some portion of their time in visiting the sick, to minister the instructions and consolations of religion.

LIST OF PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

1. *Church Principles in their Legitimate Results; or, Essays on the Apocalypse*, by a late Fellow of Oriel College. London: Simpkin, Marshall, and Co., 1841.
2. *On the Book of Revelation, as illustrative of the History of Religion.* Theological Course (Second Series). By a Layman for the use of the Laity. London: Whittaker and Co.
3. *Defence of the Rev. Robert T. Walker, of Comrie, before the United Associate Presbytery of Perth*; delivered May, 1841, with an Appendix. Glasgow: Maclehose and Nelson.
4. *Luther on Ordination, and "the Initiative," with his Protestation on the Priesthood.* London: Ridgway, Piccadilly, and Dinns, Paternoster row. 1841.
5. *Review of the Proceedings of the Committee of the House of Commons on Banks of Issue, 1840; and an Inquiry into the Effects of the Bank Restriction, and the Changes in the Value of Money.* By WILLIAM LECKIE. London: J. Unwin, 51, Bucklersbury, 1841.
6. *The Grammar of the English Language truly made Easy and Amusing, by the Invention of Three Hundred moveable Parts of Speech.* By GEORGE MUDIE. London: John Cleave, Shoe Lane.
7. *The English Chartist Circular, and Temperance Record for England and Wales.* Nos. 1. to 28. London: J. Cleave, Shoe Lane.
8. *The Baptist Magazine*, for August, 1841. London: Houlston and Stoneman.
9. *The Church Magazine*, for August, 1841. London: Wertheim, Aldine Chambers.
10. *The Eclectic Review*, for August, 1841. London: Jackson and Walford.
11. *The Scottish Congregational Magazine*, for July and August, 1841. Glasgow: Maclehose and Nelson.
12. *Houlston's Scrap Book, or Literary Miscellany of Rational Recreation.* London: Houlston and Stoneman, 1841.
13. *The True Church viewed in contrast with Modern High Churchism.* By THOMAS FINCH, Harlow. London: Jackson and Walford.
14. *Daily Bread; or Taxation without Representation resisted: being a plan for the abolition of the bread-tax.* By one of the millions. London: Effingham Wilson.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

A large and respectable meeting of the teachers and friends of Sabbath schools took place at the Town-hall, Framlingham, Suffolk, on Wednesday, the 28th July, at which not less than 360 friends sat down to tea, at five o'clock. In the course of the evening, speeches were delivered by several of the neighbouring ministers, one of whom briefly alluded to the subject of the bible monopoly, and the noble exertions of the Rev. Dr. Campbell for its destruction, which gave rise to the following resolution.—"That while this meeting desires to express its gratitude to Dr. Campbell for his recent efforts for the destruction of the bible monopoly, it is especially anxious to tender its warmest thanks to John Childs, Esq., of Bungay, to whom the world is indebted for having originated an inquiry into that subject before a parliamentary committee in the year 1830; and who has never ceased to employ the most powerful means to effect so glorious a result as the extinction of the patent, with a view to the free printing of the scriptures at the cheapest possible rate." It was also suggested that a memorial be presented to J. Childs, Esq., bearing the signatures at

least of the ministers and superintendents of the neighbouring Sunday-schools. The following is the memorial to be presented:—"The undersigned ministers and Sunday-school teachers desire to accompany the above resolution to J. Childs, Esq., with the expression of their personal sense of obligation for his indefatigable exertions in so glorious a cause, earnestly praying that he may yet be spared to see, not only the reduction of the price of the word of God, but also the utter destruction of the patent itself, which can alone ensure the permanent cheapness of the bible, and place on a proper footing the printing of that sacred volume." It may not be generally known, at least, it is not generally recognized, that the discussion of the great question originated with the above excellent and patriotic individual. It is hoped that this movement at Framlingham, will lead to the adoption of a similar one throughout the country.

At Watford, on Friday evening last, Mr. B. Gibson, B.A., of University College, was publicly set apart as a missionary to the church assembling in Circular Road Chapel, Calcutta. The Rev. Mr. Cole (independent), of Watford, commenced the service by reading the scriptures and prayer; the Rev. J. H. Hinton, of Devonshire-square, delivered the introductory discourse, stating the nature and object of a public recognition; the Rev. E. Steane, of Camberwell, proposed the usual questions; the Rev. Mr. Hull, of Watford, offered the ordination prayer; Dr. Murch, of Stepney, delivered the charge; and the Rev. Mr. Elvey concluded by prayer.

On Thursday, July 22nd, a new independent chapel was opened in the village of Kingston, near Ringwood, Hants. The Rev. Daniel Gunn, of Christchurch, preached in the morning, and the Rev. Alfred Bishop, of Beaminster, Dorset (formerly of Ringwood), in the evening. In the afternoon a Sunday-school meeting was held, at which several addresses were delivered by ministers present. This place of worship has been built in connexion with the independent church, at Ripley, under the pastoral charge of the Rev. Alfred Newth, and the cost of its erection has been met chiefly by the liberality of a gentleman in the neighbourhood, one of the deacons of that church. There are prosperous Sunday and day-schools in connexion with it. The services at the opening were deeply interesting and attended by overflowing congregations.

On Thursday, July 22, the fifth anniversary of the Independent chapel in Falkenham, Suffolk, was held, when the Rev. H. H. Sculard was ordained to the pastoral office over the church and congregation. The Rev. G. Wilkin, of Rendham, read the scriptures and prayed; the Rev. S. L. Harris, the late pastor, and now of Clare, delivered the introductory discourse; the Rev. J. Whitby, of Ipswich, proposed the usual questions, received the confession of faith, and presented the ordination prayer with imposition of hands; the Rev. J. Flower, of Beccles, gave the charge to the pastor; and the Rev. T. Hayward, of Woodbridge, concluded with prayer. In the evening, after the scriptures had been read and prayer offered up by the Rev. W. Notcutt, of Ipswich, the Rev. J. S. Pearsall, of Andover, preached to the church and congregation.

On Tuesday July 27, the first stone of a new Independent chapel, was laid at Great Wigston, Leicestershire. The former building was erected upwards of a century ago, and having become much dilapidated, the congregation and friends have for some time past been exerting themselves to raise the funds necessary for building a larger and more commodious edifice. At least 1000 persons were present to witness the ceremony. The Rev. T. Mays, the minister of the place, read the scriptures and prayed. George Davenport, Esq., of Oxford, laid the stone and addressed the assembly. The Rev. J. Roberts, of Melton, delivered an address on the objects sought to be attained, and the principles of dissent; and the Rev. J. Webb, of Arnsby, concluded with prayer. The Revs. G. R. Miall, of Ullesthorpe, S. Causby, of Hallaton, and S. Webb, of Oadby, also took parts in the service. After the ceremony 600 persons, including the sabbath school children and teachers, sat down to tea, and addresses were delivered by the ministers present and by Mr. Davenport.

On Friday, July 23d, the anniversary of the Baptist chapel, Great Missenden, took place, when two sermons were preached by the Rev. J. H. Hinton, A.M., of London, and the Rev. B. Godwin, of Oxford. On the afternoon of the same day, the Rev. D. Marsh, late of Ashton-under-Lyne, was publicly recognised as the pastor of the church. The Rev. Messrs. Hinton and Godwin, addressed the minister and the people. The Rev. Messrs. Gunn, Haydon, and Hodges, (independents,) Bartlett, Tyler, Gotch, Dawson, and Burton, (baptists,) took part in the services. Collections amounting to £33 were made towards liquidating the debt on the chapel.

The annual meeting of the South Lincolnshire General Baptist Sunday-school Union, held at Boston on the 29th ult., was very encouraging. Gratifying reports were presented from various schools connected with the union, in some of which great progress had been made. At Boston a new school has been commenced in Witham-green, a densely populated and neglected part of the town, which already numbers about 120 scholars. An eloquent and suitable sermon was preached by the Rev. T. Yates, of Fleet, which he was requested to publish. Addresses were delivered by Messrs. Judd, Peggs, Mathews, Green, Yates, Sharman, Golsworthy, Everard, Scargall, and others. Mr. Noble presided at the public meeting.

On Thursday the consecration of the new church of St. Peter's, Bethnal-green, was performed by the Lord Bishop of London, assisted by a great number of the parochial and district clergy of the neighbourhood. The morning service of the church was read by Mr. Packer; after which the bishop and his chaplain, assisted by his registrar and counsel, went through the usual forms of consecration. His lordship then preached from Romans, xth chapter, verse 13, "Who-soever shall call upon the name of the Lord shall be saved," &c. The whole of the ceremony being concluded, the Bishop, accompanied by the Chevalier de Rambagt, Prussian envoy, who arrived in the same carriage with him at the church in the morning, and other gentlemen, visited the national schools attached to the old church. The new church of St. Peter's is situate at the end of Pollard's row, Bethnal-green road. It is a plain edifice in the Norman style, of brick, ornamented with pannels of flint inlaid; the spire is an octagon. The building is calculated to accommodate 1,300 persons; one-third of the seats are free.

The ninety-eighth annual meeting of the Wesleyan Conference commenced sitting in Oldham-street chapel, at Manchester, on Wednesday. About four hundred ministers were present. The Education committee stated that a large increase had taken place in the number of day schools, and that it was their intention, for the present, to devote the interest of the grant from the Centenary Fund towards the maintenance of teachers at the Glasgow Normal school. At the meeting of the Missionary committee, it appeared that from the great debt of the society, amounting to no less than 39,000*l.*, but few additional missionaries had been sent out, chiefly to Ashantee and the Gold Coast. The aspect of this debt was gloomy, and would prove a serious check. Two new Theological Institutions were spoken of as now proceeding, one at Didsbury, near Manchester, and another at Richmond, near London. A president, Rev. J. Dixon, and a secretary, Rev. Dr. Hannah, were chosen for the conference. The treasurer of the Centenary Appropriation committee announced that he had received to that time 190,000*l.* The conference was occupied, during the whole of Thursday and Friday, in investigating the characters of the ministers and considering any charges that were made. The "gown question," as it has been termed, has been mooted, and it has been decided that the gown should not be worn, and the conduct of one of the ministers who appeared in one was referred to a committee.

A meeting of friends of the church of Scotland resident in London was held at Exeter Hall on Tuesday week, and a society formed, and called the London Lay Union, for the purpose, amongst other objects, of upholding the principles and influence of Presbyterianism—of promoting a more zealous co-operation with each other, and with their brethren of Scotland and Ireland—of advancing the interests of young Scottish and Irish Presbyterians, particularly on their first arrival in London—and of aiding the church in her present struggles.

On Saturday morning, May 1st, the ordinance of believers' baptism was administered at Bagdale Ford, Jamaica, to 49 persons, by the Rev. J. May. On Lord's day morning, 9th inst., the same ordinance was administered to 35 persons, by their pastor, in the Y. S. River, Middle quarters, after having given satisfactory evidence of a change of heart. On Saturday morning, 22nd inst., the same ordinance was administered to 76 persons, who had previously given evidence of a change of heart, by the Rev. J. Henderson.—*Jamaica Herald*.

On Tuesday June 15, the 3d anniversary of the St. Ann's Bay Auxiliary Baptist Missionary Society, was held in the Baptist chapel at St. Ann's Bay, Jamaica. The Rev. Thomas F. Abbott, the pastor of the church, was called to the chair, and resolutions were submitted to the meeting by the Revs. W. Knibb, B. Millard, J. Clark, and Messrs. T. Rodney, Higgin, and Taylor. The attendance was good; the addresses delivered produced a favourable impression, and the contributions received since the meeting in aid of the African mission have been greater than on any previous occasion.

On Saturday morning, May 29th, as the sun was rising, the ordinance of christian baptism was administered at Wellcome, Jamaica, by the Rev. E. Woolley, pastor of Gurney's Mount church, to 98 persons, who, upon most careful examination, gave evidence of possessing "repentance towards God, and faith in the Lord Jesus Christ."

MARRIAGES.

August 4, by license, at the Old Meeting, Bedford, by the Rev. JOHN JUKES, the Rev. J. L. PROSER, of Hope chapel, Salford, to MARY, youngest daughter of the late Rev. S. HILLYARD, who was for nearly half a century the laborious, successful, and beloved pastor of the former place.

August 3, at Fetter-lane chapel, by the Rev. CALEB MORRIS, the Rev. B. CARTO, of Ateh Lench, Worcestershire, to MARIA AUGUSTA, eldest daughter of the late Mr. JOSEPH MARTIN SPARKS, of Ballingdon, near Sudbury, Suffolk.

August 5, at the Friends' Meeting House, Liverpool, HENRY, eldest surviving son of GEORGE CROSSFIELD, of Springfield, to ELIZABETH, only daughter of EDWARD WILSON, of Elm Farm, West Derby.

August 3, THOMAS CROPPER RILEY, Esq., of Haigh, to ELEANOR, second daughter of EDWARD DAWSON, Esq., of Aldcliffe Hall, near Lancaster.

August 4, by license, at Albion-street chapel, Aston-under-Lyne, by the Rev. J. SUTCLIFFE, EDWARD REDFERN, Esq., of Ashton-under-Lyne, to Miss COBAIN, of Dukinfield Lodge.

DEATHS.

August 4, at Ashby-de-la-Zouch, Leicestershire, aged 67, the Rev. JOSEPH GOADRY, general baptist minister. The deceased was universally respected by persons of all classes in the town and neighbourhood where he resided, beloved by an extended circle of christian friends of various denominations; and affectionately revered by the church over which he had faithfully presided for the protracted period of 42 years. His end was peace.

August 3, in the 80th year of his age, GEORGE BENSON STRUTT, Esq., of Bridge Hill, Belper, Derbyshire.

August 2, at Carlton place, Glasgow, the Rev. GREVILLE EWING, late of the Independent chapel, New-street, Glasgow.

TRADE AND COMMERCE.

LONDON GAZETTE.

Friday, August 6.

The following buildings are certified as places duly registered for solemnising marriages, pursuant to the act 6 and 7 Wm. IV., cap. 85:—
Tabernacle, Trowbridge, Wiltshire. Philip Phelps, superintendent registrar.
Relief meeting house, Alnwick, Northumberland. W. Dickson, superintendant registrar.

INSOLVENT.

TRAPPS, CHARLES, Abridge, Essex, victualler.

BANKRUPTCY SUPERSEDED.

WETZLAR, ALEXANDER and JULIUS, Nottingham, lace manufacturers.

BANKRUPTS.

DEBENHAM, GEORGE EDWARD, 51, Bayham street south, Camden Town, builder, to surrender August 16, Sept. 17: solicitors, Messrs. Manning and Son, Dyer's buildings, Holborn.

GRABURN, WILLIAM, Downham Market, Norfolk, coal factor, August 18, Sept. 17: solicitors, Messrs. Adlington and Co., 1, Bedford row, London, Mr. C. W. Spurgeon, King's Lynn, and Messrs. Taylor and Westmorland, Wakefield.

GREENAWAY, HENRY, Bristol, painter, August 14, Sept. 17: solicitors, Messrs. Mackinson and Sanders, 3, Elm court, Middle Temple, London, and Mr. J. K. Habersfield, Bristol.

HARWOOD, ALEXANDER THOMAS, Streatham, Surrey, lodging-house keeper, August 13, Sept. 17: solicitors, Messrs. Maughan and Co., 100, Chancery lane, London.

JENNINGS, WILLIAM, Bungay St. Mary, Suffolk, maltster, August 16, Sept. 17: solicitors, Messrs. Clarke and Medcalf, 20, Lincoln's inn fields, London, and Messrs. Margitson and Hartcup, and Mr. S. Smith, Bungay.

JONES, RICHARD TUNNARD, Oxford, chemist, August 16, Sept. 17: solicitors, Messrs. Philpot and Son, 3, Southampton street, Bloomsbury, London, and Mr. G. Rackstrow, Oxford.

SOWERBY, JUDAH, Leeds, licensed victualler, August 17, Sept. 17: solicitors, Mr. C. Naylor, Leeds, and Messrs. Battye and Co., 20, Chancery lane, London.

STOCKS, SAMUEL, sen., and SAMUEL, jun., Heaton Mersey, Lancashire, manufacturers, August 27, Sept. 17: solicitors, Mr. G. Hadfield, Manchester, and Messrs. Johnson and Co., 7, King's bench walk, Temple, London.

STURBS, FREDERICK, Caistor, Lincolnshire, linen draper, August 16, Sept. 17: solicitors, Messrs. Hardwick and Davidson, 14, Cateaton street, London, and Messrs. Morris and Smith, Caistor.

TAGG, PETER, Tooley street, Southwark, slop seller, August 14, Sept. 17: solicitors, Messrs. Parnter and Fisher, 50, Fenchurch street.

THOMSON, ARCHIBALD, Leadenhall street, London, merchant, August 14, Sept. 17: solicitor, Mr. Powys, Staple inn.

WISE, AYSHFORD, BENTALL, WILLIAM SEARLE, and FARWELL, ROBERT, Totnes, Devonshire, August 17, Sept. 17: solicitors, Mr. C. Edwards, Totnes, and Messrs. Froude and Edwards, 51, Lincoln's inn fields, London.

WOOD, HENRY and ALFRED, Basinghall street, London, dealers in woollen cloths, August 19, Sept. 17: solicitor, Mr. Gale, Basinghall street.

DIVIDENDS.

August 27, Fisher, Frinsbury, Kent, miller—August 30, Topley, Greenwich, Kent, grocer—August 21, Hawkesworth, Sheffield, edge tool manufacturer—August 30, Salter, Pattingham, Staffordshire, farmer—August 30, Willerton, late of Swineshead, Lincolnshire, wool buyer—August 28, Orton, Box, Wiltshire, and Paxton, Long Ashton, Somersetshire, builders—August 30, Ward, Liverpool, common brewer—August 30, Golduey, Chippenham, Wiltshire, clothier—August 28, Millowny, Bristol, merchant.

CERTIFICATES—August 27.

Scholefield, Watling street, City, warehouseman—Seddon, Shuttleworth, Lancashire, and Manchester, cotton spinner—South, now residing at the Cotton tree, Brick lane, Spitalfields, late of the Falcon tavern, Bethnal green, licensed victualler—Bedford, Kingston-upon-Hull, confectioner—Felmingham, Bath, sauce manufacturer.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

White and Jones, Manchester, mercers—Flood and Garrett, Chudleigh, Devonshire, painters—Highley and Short, Blaenavon, Monmouthshire, grocers—Turner and Sugden, Woodsome Lees, near Huddersfield, Yorkshire, manufacturers of fancy goods—Duplex and Naeltjens, Nottingham, merchants—Tomsett and Murrell, ginger beer manufacturers—Freeman and Nimmo, 5, Fenchurch buildings, City, wine merchants—Clark and Dupré, Huttoft, Lincolnshire, cotton winders—Bowman and Brookbanks, Dudley, Worcestershire, drapers—Izon and Bennett, Ireland green colliery, West Bromwich, Staffordshire, coal masters—W. L. W., and C. S. Clarke, 28, Broad street, Bristol, attorneys (so far as regards W. Clarke)—Lawrence and Richards, Coventry street, Haymarket, paper hangers—Thomas and Keymer, Cheapside—Frodsham and Horsman, Liverpool, ale brewers—Wright and Pickering, Birmingham, commission agents—Farrant and Peppercorn, Maidstone, ironmongers—Morton and Kendall, Ripon, furnishing ironmongers—Parker and Co., Woodthorpe, near Sheffield, and Sheffield, coal miners (so far as regards John Parker and James Rhodes)—Corf and Oulton, Liverpool, butchers—J. and T. Waller, dealers in straw hats—Bradly and Smith, of the Grove, Guildford street, Southwark, brass founders—Harrison and Hopwood, Bank foundry, Nova Scotia, near Blackburn, Lancashire, iron founders—L. T. and H. Ross, Leicester, worsted manufacturers (so far as regards H. Ross)—Southan and North, Lunt colliery and Ettingshall lane colliery, Bilston, Lancashire, and at the Meadows colliery, Wednesfield, Staffordshire, coal masters—B. and H. Worthington, Dover, hotel keepers—Gore and Lewellin, Rolls chambers, 89, Chancery lane, attorneys-at-law—Livsey and Mason, Heywood, Lancashire, common carriers—Jamieson and Co., Glasgow, merchants (so far as regards Cuthbertson)—Redmayne and Haddock, Preston, Lancashire, tea dealers.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

GILCHRIST, JOHN, Black-hall dye works, near Paisley, dyer, August 11, Sept. 1.

LAMONT, JOHN, Greenock, ship owner, August 9 and 30.

MACDONALD, JAMES and JOHN, Glasgow, and Ryefield, near Dalry, calico printers, August 9 and 30.

M'NAUGHTAN, JAMES, Paisley, manufacturer, August 11, Sept. 1.

Tuesday, August 10.

The following buildings are certified as places duly registered for solemnising marriages, pursuant to the act 6 and 7 Wm. IV., cap. 85:—
Baptist chapel, Upavon, Wiltshire. Thomas White, superintendent registrar.
Ramothe chapel, Cowbridge, Glamorganshire. William Edmondson, superintendent registrar.

INSOLVENT.

BLOOD, MICHAEL, North Audley street, surgeon.

BANKRUPTCY ENLARGED.

HETHERINGTON, JOHN, King's Arms yard, City, wholesale tea merchant, from May 31 to August 31.

BANKRUPTS.

BROOKS, JOHN, Baptist Mills, Bristol, British sugar manufacturer, August 24, Sept. 21: solicitors, Messrs. White and Whitmore, Bedford row, London, and Mr. Bevan, Bristol.

FARR, THOMAS, Manchester, silk manufacturer, August 25, Sept. 21: solicitors, Messrs. Johnson and Co., Temple, London, and Bagshaw and Stevenson, Manchester.

FORD, HARRIS, Manchester, linendraper, August 25, Sept. 21: solicitors, Messrs. Turner and Hensman, Basing lane, London, and Mr. Bennett, Manchester.

LAST, GEORGE, Birmingham, general merchant, August 18, September 21: solicitors, Messrs. Adlington and Co., Bedford row, London.

NELSON, HORATIO, Pendleton, Lancashire, beer seller, August 24, Sept. 21: solicitors, Mr. Sutton, Manchester, and Messrs. Milne and Co., Temple, London.

SCHOLES, GEORGE BARLOW, Loctock hall, Lancashire, muslin manufacturer, September 1, 21: solicitors, Messrs. Adlington and Co., Bedford row, London, and Mr. Law, Manchester.

TAYLOR, THOMAS, Royston, Hertfordshire, innkeeper, August 18, Sept. 21: solicitors, Messrs. Church, Bedford row, London, and Messrs. Nash and Co., Royston.

WARREN, JOHN ALEXANDER, and TAYLOR, JOHN FORDHAM, Little Hermitage street, St. George in the East, ship chandlers, August 17, September 21: solicitor, Mr. Walton, Wapping street.

WILSON, THOMAS, Liverpool, fancy shawl dealer, Sept. 2, 21: solicitors, Mr. Evans, Lord street, Liverpool, and Mr. Oliver, Old Jewry, London.

DIVIDENDS.

September 1, Earle, Castle street, Long acre, black coach master—September 1, Hervey, Thames Foundry, Brick lane, Old street, St. Luke's, ironfounder—September 15, Whitehead, Fleet street, London, printer, and of Boyle street, Burlington gardens, Middlesex, scrivener—September 3, Rawdon, now or late of York, brush manufacturer—September 3, Sergeant, Barrow, Lincolnshire draper—September 10, Webster, sen., now or late of Hulme, Lancashire, banker—September 2, Browne, Lowestoft, Suffolk, cooper—September 9, Winkfield, Lynn Regis, Norfolk, draper—August 31, Griffiths, late of Newport, Shropshire, mercer—September 6, Brown, Southampton, timber merchant—August 31, W. and J. Wilson, Boston, Lincolnshire, drapers—August 31, Jeanes, Exeter, bookseller—October 12, Booth, Great Driffield, Yorkshire, shoe maker—September 4, Ryder, Kingston-upon-Hull, grocer—September 6, Williams, Bridge, Kent, brewer—September 1, Gans, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, furrier—September 1, Smith, Manchester, engraver.

CERTIFICATES—Aug. 31.

Bowden, Topsham, Devonshire, shipwright—Garrard, Exmouth street, Clerkenwell, linen draper—Radenhurst, Birmingham, glass chandelier maker—Thompson, Monkwearmouth, Durham, ship builder—Badingfield, Stowmarket, Suffolk, surgeon—Nobbs, of Munday's Hotel, Maiden lane, Middlesex, hotel keeper, and of 4, Upper Seymour street, Euston square, chemist—Blenkarn, Watling street, London, warehouseman—Dadley, Bristol, builder—Blanch, Bath, ironmonger—H. & J. Wilkins, London wall, London, and of Pirna, Saxony, wool merchants—Hebblewhite, Kingston-upon-Hull, woollen merchant—Holcroft, Bolton-le-Moors, Lancashire, bookseller—Proffitt, jun., Darlaston, Staffordshire, buckle manufacturer—Cox, Nottingham, grocer—Fothergill, Rochdale, Lancashire, cotton spinner.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

Bamforth and Malte, Holmfirth, Yorkshire, painters—Foster and Palmer, Upper Whitecross street, city, builders—Winnall and Farmer, Wellington, Shropshire, grocers—Hier and Robathan, Bassaleg and Risca, Monmouthshire, surgeons—Lees and Co., Ashton-under-Lyne, Lancashire, roller makers—J. and D. Robertson, Liverpool, joiners—Watkins and Yeomans, Ilanelly, Breconshire, grocers—Kyme and Jepson, York, linen drapers—Baines and Sutcliffe, Clifton bridge, Yorkshire, bobbin manufacturers—Simpson and Moor, 5, Farnival's inn, Holborn, attorneys—Bird and Hyett, Promenade Villas, Cheltenham, milliners—Lloyd and Robotham, Manchester, patent gun manufacturers—T. Haynes and Co., Coleman street, city, and Wilson street, Finsbury, carpenters (so far as regards T. Haynes)—Hagon and Ward, working jewellers—Meredith and Pitt, Ludlow, Shropshire, surgeons—Yapp and Co., Worcester, grocers—Cotton and Co., West Bromwich, Staffordshire, ironfounders—Holder and Willis, Claremont mews, Clerkenwell, livery stablekeepers—Herron and Co., Lad lane, city, Manchester and woollen warehousemen (so far as regards J. W. Teversham)—Nodin and Loxley, 23, Crutched friars, city—S. and T. Smith, Madeley, Shropshire, architects—Woodman and Fellowes, Rickmansworth, Hertfordshire, brewers—C. and H. March, Alwalton Mills, Huntingdonshire, millers—S. and J. Pummell, Old Kent road, Kent, fishmongers—W. M. and J. East, 23, Brewer street, St. Pancras, butchers—J. and R. Henshaw, Birmingham, dye sinkers—Beswick and Lees, Tunstall, Staffordshire, manufacturers of earthenware—Mallalieu and Latham, Merthyr Tydvil, Glamorganshire, proprietors of the *Glamorgan*, *Monmouth*, and *Brecon Gazette* and *Merthyr Guardian*—T. and W. Dobb, Wickersley, Yorkshire, stone masons—Emslie and Sutherland, Aberdeen, gold and silversmiths.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

KEILLER, JOHN, Glasgow, builder, August 16, Sept. 6.

JOHNSTONE, THOMAS, sometime of Edinburgh, grocer; but now of Trinity, market gardener, August 16, Sept. 9.

BRITISH FUNDS.

	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.
3 per cent. Consols	89½	89½	89½	89½	89½	89½
Ditto for Account	89½	89½	89½	89½	89½	90
3 per cents. Reduced	90	89½	89½	90	90½	90
3½ per cents. Reduced	99½	98½	98½	99	98½	99
New 3½ per cent.	98½	98½	98½	98½	98½	98½
Long Annuities	12½	12½	12½	12½	12½	13
Bank Stock	169	169	169	170	169	169
India Stock	—	247	247	247	—	248
Exchequer Bills	14 pm.	16 pm.	16 pm.	16 pm.	16 pm.	16 pm.
India Bonds, 3 per cent.	8 pm.	8 pm.	—	—	—	8 pm.

FOREIGN FUNDS.

Austrian	109	Mexican	25½
Belgian	101½	Peruvian	—
Brazilian	—	Portuguese 5 per cents	—
Buenos Ayres	—	Ditto 3 per cents	18
Columbian	20½	Russian	114½
Danish	79	Spanish Active	19½
Dutch 2½ per cents	52½	Ditto Passive	4½
Ditto 5 per cents	102½	Ditto Deferred	9½

SHARES.

Railways—		London and Brighton	43½
Birmingham and Derby	58	London and Croydon Trunk	12½
Birmingham and Gloucester	60	London and Greenwich	7½
Blackwall	15½	Ditto New	18
Bristol and Exeter	33	Manchester and Birmingham	24
Cheltenham and Gt. Western	22½	Manchester and Leeds	50
Eastern Counties	8	Midland Counties	86
Edinburgh and Glasgow	38	Ditto Quarter Shares	22
Great North of England	—	North Midland	66
Great Western	84½	Ditto New	32
Ditto New	58½	South Eastern and Dover	18
Ditto Fifth	9½	South Western	53
London and Birmingham	162	Ditto Tenth	1½
Ditto Quarter Shares	24½		

MARKETS.

GRAIN, MARK LANE, August 9.

The supply of English wheat is again large, and it has been met by a good demand on the part of the millers, at an advance of 1s. to 2s. per qr. from the prices of this day week. The demand for wheat in bond continues, and the advance is 3s. to 4s. per qr. on the prices paid on this day se'nnight. From the general opinion prevalent, the duty will decline very considerably.

The trade in barley is limited, and the article is scarce, and fully as dear. The arrivals of oats being large has depressed the trade, and we have had a slow sale this morning at last week's currency. Beans and peas are fully as dear, and in limited supply. A few new white peas were sold at 40s. per qr.

Wheat, Red New 63 to 72	Malt, Ordinary .. 50 .. 53	Beans, Old	37 to 40
Fine .. 65 .. 75	Pale .. 58 .. 60	Harrow	37 .. 39
White .. 66 .. 79	Peas, Hog .. 38 .. 41	Oats, Feed	29 .. 24
Fine .. 67 .. 83	Maple .. 41 .. 43	Fine	25 .. 20
Rye .. 34 .. 40	Boilers .. 36 .. 38	Poland	24 .. 28
Barley .. 2½ .. 32	Beans, Ticks .. 35 .. 36	Potato	23 .. 27
Malting .. 31 to 35			

WEEKLY AVERAGE FOR AUGUST 6.	AGGREGATE AVERAGE OF SIX WEEKS.	DUTY ON FOREIGN CORN FOR THE PRESENT WEEK.
Wheat .. 68s. 3d.	Wheat .. 65s. 2d.	Wheat .. 21s. 8d.
Barley .. 33 11	Barley .. 32 5	Barley .. 18 10
Oats .. 23 1	Oats .. 22 5	Oats .. 13 9
Rye .. 35 7	Rye .. 35 1	Rye .. 16 9
Beans .. 40 3	Beans .. 39 1	Beans .. 11 0
Peas .. 44 1	Peas .. 42 0	Peas .. 6 6

SEEDS.

Linseed, English, sowing 54s. to 59s. per qr.	Coriander	10 .. 16 per cwt.
Baltic, ditto	Old	16 .. 18
Ditto, crushing	Canary, new	— .. —
Mediter. and Odessa 50 .. 54	Extra	120 .. 130
Hempseed, small	Caraway, old	50 .. 54
Large	New	47 .. 50
Clover, English, red	Mustard, brown, new 12 .. 16 pr bush.	
Ditto, white	White	11 .. 13
Flemish, red	Trefoil	16 .. 28
Ditto, white	Rye grass, English .. 30 .. 42	
New Hamburg, red	Scotch	18 .. 40
Ditto, white	Tares, winter	— .. —
Old Hamburg, red	Spring	— .. —
Ditto, white	Large, foreign	— .. —
French, red	Rapeseed, English, new 38l. .. 40l. pr. last	
Ditto, white		

PROVISIONS, LONDON, August 9.

We continue to receive high quotations of butter from Ireland. The market has presented little of variety since our last report, and the transactions have been only to a moderate extent, either landed or on board, and there is no change worth notice in prices. Dutch butter has been selling at 96s to 98s. We have had a good demand for prime fresh bacon at full prices. Waterford have been parted with at 80s. landed. Bale middles are more inquired after. Lard has met a free sale at 72s. to 76s. as in quality. Pork and beef dull.

HOPS, BOROUGH, August 9.

The advices from the plantations are very favourable, and bid fair for an average crop. The market is heavy. Calculated duty for Kent and Sussex, £180,000 to £165,000; and for Worcester, £20,000.

BUTCHER'S MEAT, SMITHFIELD, Monday, August 9.

The arrivals of beasts fresh up to market this morning being considerably on the increase, and the weather somewhat unfavourable to slaughtering, the beef trade was heavy, at an abatement of 2d. per 8lbs., and a clearance was not effected without difficulty. Sheep experienced a sluggish inquiry, at a depression of fully 2d. per 8lbs. In lambs exceedingly little was passing, and the currencies declined from 2d. to 4d. per 8lbs. The veal trade was firm, at a trifling improvement in the value of calves. Pigs were unaltered in value.

Price per stone of 8lbs. (sinking the offal).

Beef	3s. 4d. to 4s. 8d.	Pork	4s. 0d. to 4s. 10d.
Mutton	3 4 .. 4 8	Lamb	4 10 .. 5 6
Veal	4 2 .. 5 6		

HEAD OF CATTLE AT SMITHFIELD.

	Beasts.	Sheep.	Calves.	Pigs.
Friday	826	10,160	300	573
Monday	3,120	27,410	115	790

NEWGATE and LEADENHALL MARKETS, Monday, August 9.

	Per 8lbs. by the carcass.		Per 8lbs. by the carcass.
Inferior Beef	3s. 0d. to 3s. 2d.	Inferior Mutton	3s. 4d. to 3s. 8d.
Middling ditto	3 2 .. 3 4	Middling ditto	3 10 .. 4 4
Prime large ditto	3 4 .. 3 6	Prime ditto	4 6 .. 4 10
Prime small ditto	3 6 .. 3 8	Veal	4 8 .. 5 4
Large Pork	4 0 .. 4 6	Small Pork	4 8 .. 4 10
		Lamb, 5s. 0d. to 5s. 8d.	

WOOL, August 9.

Down Teggs	1s. 0d. to 1s. 1d.	Flannel Wool	0s. 9d. to 1s. 2d.
Half-bred Hogs	1 0 .. 1 1	Blanket Wool	0 5 .. 0 8½
Ewes and Wethers	0 9½ .. 0 10½	Skin, Combing	0 11 .. 1 1

HAY, SMITHFIELD, August 9.—At per load of 36 trusses.

Coarse Meadow Hay	85s. to 90s.	New Clover Hay	80s. to 105s.
New ditto	70 .. 92	Old ditto	105 .. 126
Useful ditto	92 .. 98	Oat Straw	42 .. 44
Fine Upland and Rye Grass 100 .. 105		Wheat Straw	46 .. 48

GROCERIES, TUESDAY, August 20.

TEA.—The public sales to-day, brought together a large assemblage of the trade and others interested in the article. At the opening there was an evident desire to purchase, and the biddings were brisk, but more particularly for black Teas, which generally supported the advanced prices recently established in the market; indeed Congou brought ¼d. to 1d. advance; but green sorts were in some cases rather cheaper, Hyson and Twankay being the most depressed; the former was 1d. and the latter ¼d. per lb. lower, while Imperial brought 2d. to 3d. per lb. advance, 11,000 packages passed auction, of which about 8,400 packages were actually sold; Congou, common, at 2s. 6½d. to 2s. 7d. blackish leaf kinds at 2s. 7½d. to 2s. 2d. Pekoe flavour at 2s. 11d. to 3s. 1d. and Twankay at 2s. 5½d. to 2s. 6d. per lb. The price of Company's Congou was 2s. 7d. per lb. cash, and closed firmly, with a fair demand at that price.

COFFEE.—There was a good demand for all descriptions to day, and the sales went off with spirit at a further advance of 1s. to 2s. per cwt. 1,800 bags Company's Java, from the Cape, chiefly sold, fine ordinary colory at 69s. to 70s. good ordinary colory at 65s. 6d. good ordinary pulish green at 60s. to 61s. 6d.; 340 bags Ceylon realized 75s. to 77s. 6d. for good and fine ordinary, 120 bales Mocha were bought in at 90s. for good ordinary; 25 casks 884 bags St. Domingo, from the Cape, sold at 40s. to 42s. for good ordinary; 220 bags Mysore fetched 65s. for good ordinary green; 120 casks 18 barrels West India, were chiefly sold, Jamaica, middling, at 110s. 6d. and fine, and fine fine ordinary at 95s. to 105s. 6d. per cwt.

SUGAR.—The markets of all kinds of Raw Sugar continued very dull to day, the buyers being desirous to purchase for immediate consumption only, and prices were on the decline. A public sale of 100 hhds, &c., Barbadoes went heavily, and a part only was sold at from 61s. to 70s. for low to fine bright yellow, being 6d. to 1s. lower.

TALLOW.—The market presented a firmer appearance but upon the whole no great deal of business has been done. P. Y. C. of fine quality is held for 49s. 3d. to 49s. 6d. on the spot. On Friday a public sale of South American Tallow was brought forward, consisting of 380 pipes 149 hhds. 73 barrels, which went off briskly, at 42s. to 48s. 3d. for low dark to fine quality. The prices were firm to day at 49s. to 49s. 3d. on the spot.

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At a Meeting of Teachers and Friends of Sabbath Schools, held at the Town Hall, Framlingham, Suffolk, on Wednesday, the 28th of July, the following Resolution was unanimously adopted:—

"That, while this Meeting desires to express its gratitude to Dr. Campbell for his recent efforts for the destruction of the Bible Monopoly, it is especially anxious to tender its warmest thanks to John Childs, Esq., of Bungay, to whom the world is indebted for having originated an inquiry into that subject before a Parliamentary Committee, in the year 1830; and who has never ceased to employ the most powerful means to effect so glorious a result as the extinction of the Patent, with a view to the free printing of the Scriptures at the cheapest possible rate."

It was also suggested that a Memorial be presented to J. Childs, Esq., bearing the signatures, at least, of the ministers and superintendents of the neighbouring Sunday Schools.

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